The New-York Times.

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THACHER WILLING TO RUN

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION OF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Says He Shall Vote for Bryan and Sewall Notwithstanding He Is Against the Financial Policy for Which They Stand — National Issues, He Argues, Should Not Divert Democrats from Their Duties as Citizens of New-York.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Mayor John Boyd Thacher this evening gave out the following statement:

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1896.

The Hon. Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, New-York City:

Dear Sir: I am informed by the public press and by individual delegates that the Democratic Party of the State, in convention assembled, at Buffalo, on Sept. 17, 1896, did me the honor of naming me as its candidate for the high office of Governor. I now learn that the State Committee is to meet on Tuesday, for the purpose of appointing a committee to officially notify me of that fact. It has seemed to me due to your committee that before it takes that step I should make a statement.

Still a Gold-Standard Man.

I cannot ask for the confidence and support of the people of the State without frankly declaring my position upon the financial issue now agitating the public. I stand to-day where I stood in the month of June in the presence of a convention of the State Democracy. I have not changed an iota in my belief, nor deviated a step in my course. The commercial honor of this Nation is pledged to the world, and the whole world knows that the Nation will maintain its honor.

I took part in the State Convention which sent delegates to represent the party in National Convention at Chicago. Those delegates, by participation, aequiesced in the action of the National Convention in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The State Convention of the Democratic Party has ratified the nomination of these candidates.

I have learned from the fathers and in turn have endeavored to teach that the Democratic Party is a vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect. Such a vehicle is constructed with difficulty, but is easily destroyed. Failure now and then to perform absolutely satisfactory service will not justify the utter destruction of the vehicle. It was not constructed to bear one burden, but many and various burdens.

When the financial burden is finally disposed of, the people will still employ the Democratic Party to support their purposes and to carry them into effect. When they do thus employ that party I for one do not want it to be shattered and dismembered, but to be strong, united, and efficient.

Will Stand by His Party.

Therefore, I shall cast my vote for William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates in due and regular form chosen by a majority of that convention.

I regret that I cannot be in full accord on the question of finance with the sentiment of the late convention, but if my position seems inharmonious with the usual attitude of a candidate toward his party it should be remembered that the conditions are also unusual.

In nominating me, I must assume that the convention was not unaware of my financial views as expressed in my public utterances, and that it was induced to accord me that distinguished honor in view of the fact that under the Constitution a Governor of this State has no official connection whatever with matters pertaining to the National currency.

It was apparent at Chicago and Buffalo, and is expressed at every gathering of citizens where public questions are discussed, that the people are dissatisfied with the present condition of public affairs, and I am in sympathy with every movement, not revolutionary in character, which seeks to take burdens from the shoulders of the masses and to restore prosperity and peace to all the people.

State Issues the Most Important.

When the Republican Legislature adjourned in May, 1896, it left a record behind it which every Democratic and independent voter in the State believed would be at issue before the people this Fall. No question purely National should be permitted to divert our people in this State election from pronouncing by a change of administration a verdict against this record.

Included in the record of the Republican Legislature was a shameful disregard for the interests of the municipalities of the State. Sixty-five per cent. of our population dwells in cities, and this population possesses 75 per cent. of the wealth of the State.

As I observed closely the work of the Legislature, and was myself an official victim of some of its legislation, I am perhaps entitled to be heard as to its record. It was guilty of a grievous sin of omission. The new Constitution requires that uniform charters shall be granted cities of the same class. A commission reported early in the session proper forms of charters for cities of the second and third classes. The Republican Legislature made no further attempt to comply with the Constitutional direction, but, on the contrary, proceeded to amend charters already existing, by taking power from officials in Democratic cities, and clothing with unusual powers the officials in Republican cities.

Complaint Against the Legislature.

The Republican members in the Legislature, by force of arms and against the protests of honorable members of their own party, passed a bill taking from the Democratic Mayor of Albany all power over the police of that city. Without power to control the police, a Mayor is powerless to enforce order and to secure peace for his city. Similar legislation was proposed for other Democratic cities, but was postponed until the coming year.

The Republican Legislature, in order to accomplish its purposes, violated parliamentary rules, ruthlessly rode over the sacred rights of members, employed physical force to intimidate opposition, closed the doors of the Assembly to the public, and conducted itself with an utter abandonment of decency and principle.

The Republican Legislature spent the people's money as if it were water, and then announced that it would wring from the liquor traffic sufficient money to pay it back.

Any one of these sins would be conspicuous and flagrant in a time of less National excitement, but one sin of commission calls for immediate and popular condemnation. Under the guise of promoting public welfare the Republican Legislature revolutionized the method of dealing with the liquor traffic and established a bureau with one man at its head to control and manage that traffic.

It took an increased and in many instances an unreasonable sum from the saloon keeper, and instead of applying that sum to defraying the expenses of local government it distributed it throughout the State. Instead of leaving discretionary power in granting licenses to the local authorities, it made the business free to any one with money enough to buy a license, and still left in the hands of the one man at the head of the bureau ample means of harassing and annoying the holder of license until he should consent to do his political will.

The independent public press opposed this measure. Students of municipal reform and advocates of morality opposed its passage. The leaders of civil service reform denounced it as an invention for the sole purpose of securing political spoils. Officials protested against it not only on the ground of its financial injustice to their cities, but because it violated the most vital principle of home rule, and took away from the proper authorities the most important of police regulations. But the bill was made law by the will of a political boss.

I am persuaded that a Democratic Governor with the people behind him could force a repeal or an important modification of this iniquitous measure.

Pleads for Local Self-Government.

The tendency of modern thought has been toward larger powers for local self-government. The establishment of this centralized bureau, with its countless political agents reaching into every corner of the State, is a backward step, and menaces the very safety of our State.

Before the bill had reached the Governor for his signature, there was introduced another measure, which provided for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of six persons to practically control and manage the internal affairs of cities. Action on this radical measure was deferred until the next session of the Legislature.

The tendency of the people is toward granting self-government in localities. The tendency of the Republican Party is toward building up a centralized form of government. All legislation is reciprocal in its effect. Let the great Empire State encourage and adopt this centralized form, and it will accustom other States to look with complacency upon its existence, until the vicious principle will penetrate the General Government.

If this centralized form were operated by the people directly it might be approved. If it were controlled by a patriotic political party it might be accepted. If it were in the hands of a wise party faction it might be tolerated.

Platt Must Be Annihilated.

But when this great governmental machinery is in the hollow of the hand of one man, when he and not the people is the beneficiary of its operation, popular government is menaced and his defeat as a public enemy becomes the duty of all good men. This is the issue in the State this Fall.

No step toward municipal or other reform can be undertaken until this question is settled. The people have destroyed all vestige of a political boss in the Democratic Party, and I believe they will annihilate bossism in the Republican Party.

It is not important that I or any other particular individual should be elected Governor. It is important that the power of one man should not be perpetuated by two years more of Republican executive control.

Yours, JOHN BOYD THACHER.

A COUNTY TREASURER SHORT.

A Remarkable Story Told by Him Aroused Suspicion.

REDDING, Cal., Sept. 20.—William Jackson, County Treasurer of Shasta County, is short more than $12,000 in his accounts, and it is possible that this amount may be increased to $18,000 when his books have been thoroughly examined.

On Wednesday morning last Jackson reported to the police that he had been awakened at his residence by three masked men, who compelled him to accompany them to his office with the intention of forcing him to open the county safes. On reaching the office, Jackson says he struck one of the robbers on the temple with an ore sample, and was in turn knocked down by the other robbers and left insensible on the office floor. As Jackson had been dissipating heavily for some time, the story was discredited. His bondsmen became suspicious and experts were put to work on his books. It was then discovered that the Treasurer had embezzled large sums of the county's money.

Jackson has held the office for sixteen years, and has hitherto borne an excellent reputation.

Supposed that He Was Insane.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Edward Donnelly, a truckman, who came to this city from New-York about a week ago, wounded four men with a shotgun this morning. The wounded men are Daniel Griggs, Patrick Hanaway, Stephen Sheridan, and George Farley. They were passing the house where Donnelly lived, when he ran from the house with a shotgun, and, taking aim at their legs, fired. All of the men were hit, but none dangerously hurt, as the shot was pretty well scattered before they reached the men. After the shooting, Donnelly fled down Burnet Street. Sheridan gave chase, and after a run captured Donnelly. Donnelly struggled to get away, and, as Sheridan's legs were paining him, he released his prisoner, who continued down the street. No motive for the shooting is known, as the men did not know Donnelly nor he them. It is supposed he was suddenly taken with a fit of insanity.

Arthur F. Blot Released on Bail.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Arthur F. Blot, editor of The News of this city, who was arrested Friday night and lodged in the county jail in default of the payment of $500 damages for libeling ex-Mayor E. F. Brush of this city, was released late last evening on a stay of proceedings granted by Justice Dickey. Mr. Blot's counsel will appeal the case.

Dying from Cigarette Smoking.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 20.—Charles Carroll, a seventeen-year-old son of Henry Carroll, living near Breedsville, is slowly dying from cigarette smoking. For nearly two years he has smoked from three to five packages a day, and now, on his deathbed, he craves for them. The poison of the cigarettes has caused his skin to take on a greenish hue.

HAD A TALK WITH MR. HILL

ELLIOT DANFORTH PREPARING TO START THE CAMPAIGN.

Has No Doubt, He Says, that the Senator Will Support the National and State Popocratic Tickets, Although He Does Not Speak with Authority—Prospect of a Struggle in the Democratic Club To-night, Declares Frank A. Acer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Elliot Danforth, the newly elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, chosen at Buffalo Thursday, was with Senator Hill this afternoon for nearly three hours. He arrived here at 1 o'clock from New-York and drove immediately to Wolfert's Roost.

Former Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, and Mrs. Hinkley were with Senator Hill when Mr. Danforth called.

The plans for carrying on the campaign in this State were discussed at length. The make-up of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, the appointment of which Chairman Danforth will announce this week, also received attention. Mr. Danforth left here for New-York on the 5 o'clock train.

Chairman Danforth returned here from Albany at 8:45 o'clock last night. He was accompanied by Frank A. Acer. Mr. Danforth was seen last night at the Girard, where he is Mr. Acer's guest. He said that he would select a place for State headquarters to-day. It will be somewhere in the neighborhood of Madison Square. He will also decide on the apppointment of the membership of the Executive Committee, which he will probably not announce until the meeting of the State Committee, which is to be held at the Hoffman House to-morrow night.

He said he expected to have the headquarters opened and the campaign under way by Wednesday. In selecting the Executive Committeemen he will not confine himself to members of the State Committee.

Mr. Danforth said that while at Senator Hill's home he talked by telephone with Mr. Thacher, the Popocratic candidate for Governor, regarding details for the campaign and as to the make-up of the Executive Committee.

"It is not yet decided," said Mr. Danforth, "whether Mr. Thacher will come here to attend the meeting of the State Committee. If not, I presume that he will send a letter to be read at the meeting."

"Will Senator Hill support the National and State tickets?"

"I never had a doubt as to his action," replied Mr. Danforth. "I believe he will support the tickets heartily. However, I wish it understood that I have no authority to speak for the Senator. He has his own way of doing things, and no one can change him. When he thinks the time has arrived he will make his position known."

Mr. Acer was present during the conference between Messrs. Hill, Danforth, and Hinkley. He was one of the active members of the Democratic Club in opposing ex-Gov. Flower's efforts to have the club repudiate the action of the Chicago Convention. Speaking of the probable action of the club to-night, when a special committee will report in favor of repudiating Bryan and the Chicago platform, Mr. Acer said:

"An effort will be made to have the report of the sub-committee tabled. If this is not done a resolution indorsing the Chicago ticket and platform will be introduced and strongly urged. For my part, I think the club should take no action on the question. The support of the club as an organization will neither elect nor defeat a candidate, and therefore affirmative action should not be taken against the Chicago nominees. Such a course would undoubtedly result in a disruption in the club, which would be deplorable."

FOR THACHER, BUT NOT FOR BRYAN.

Albany Argus Declares in Favor of the Buffalo Ticket.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The Argus to-morrow will place the Democratic State ticket at the head of its editorial page with the following comments, under the heading, "Now all together for the State ticket."

"The Argus is for John Boyd Thacher for Governor, because he is a Democrat; because we are Democrats. It is for him because he is abundantly qualified, because his chief opponent is abundantly disqualified. It is for him because the State issue is Plattism, not Bryanism; the opening of dives under the Raines free-rum law, not the opening of mints under a free-coinage law.

"Differences as to National issues are unavoidable and excusable; differences as to State issues are avoidable and inexcusable. The Democratic ticket nominated at Buffalo is clean, representative, and acceptable, not alone to Democrats, but to Republicans desirous of effacing from the State escutcheons the stain and the stigma of Platt machine control.

"The platform of the Buffalo Convention as to State issues is clear, Democratic, and in the interests of economy and good government. It is aimed at the cleansing of the Augean stables of the Platts, the Payns, the Aldridges, and the lesser creatures of the dominant oligarchy that consumes the taxpayers' substance, and whose control steadily increases the State tax rate. The Argus abates no jot of its indignation at the stultification and stupidity of indorsement of the Chicago platform, but it declines to submit the Democratic Party to vivisection when the removal of a wart is in question. It declines to complicate State affairs with the National imbroglio, and it begs of all Democrats, whatever their views as to the National issue, to do likewise; to unite in support of the excellent State ticket, upon the State issues so admirably summed up in the Buffalo platform.

"Governor, nor Lieutenant Governor, nor Associate Judge can have aught to do with the currency of the Nation. They may have much to do with the bettering or the worsening of the present scandalous condition of State administration, and that is why the Republicans seek to provoke Democratic divisions upon the State ticket. Their plan of campaign is manifest! It is to divide and conquer. United, we can defeat the Republican ticket, and they know it."

Mr. Carlisle Still at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 20.—President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle remained at Gray Gables to-day.

TORE UP M'KINLEY'S PICTURE.

Free Fight in a Republican Convention in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 20.—Four conventions were held here yesterday—two Republican, one Democratic, and one Populist. The two latter were for the nomination of county officers and passed off quietly. One of the Republican conventions was to elect delegates to the McKinley Republican State Convention to be held Sept. 28, and the other to elect delegates to the silver Republican Convention.

The silver Republican Convention was an exceedingly lively affair. The Committee on Resolutions brought in two reports. The majority recommended that the delegates elected on Friday by the independents, or third wing of the Republicans, be chosen as delegates to the silver Republican Convention, and the minority report recommended that the convention proceed to elect delegates in the usual manner.

This precipitated a fight on the adoption of the reports. Ardent silver men jumped upon the platform, and, seizing a large portrait of Major McKinley which adorned the Chairman's table, proceeded to tear it to pieces.

The McKinley followers rushed to the rescue of the picture, and a free fight followed, which the Sergeants at Arms were powerless to stop. Finally some of the ringleaders were ejected from the hall and peace was restored.

The minority report was adopted by a large majority, and the business of electing delegates proceeded without interruption.

DECIDES TO RESTORE RATES.

The Seaboard Air Line Makes Charges Against the Southern Road.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—L. R. Watts, the General Counsel of the Seaboard Air Line, telegraphed last Tuesday to Judge Emory Speer stating that whereas his line had complied with the injunction recently issued relating to tariffs, the Southern Railway had filed tariffs which seemed to be in violation of the restraining order. Mr. Watts said he was advised that the Southern had made rates from Atlanta and other points which disregarded the court's injunction. He asked the protection of the court, so that both lines should be on equal terms.

Judge Speer replied that if any violation of his decree by the Southern Road should be shown he would give it instant attention.

On receipt of this telegram Mr. Watts sent this dispatch to R. I. Chetham, at Atlanta:

"After giving consideration to the order of Judge Speer, we have concluded that the proper thing to do is to restore rates from the 28th, pending his decision, and we do this in order that it may not be said that in any way we are in opposition thereto. This means North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia as well as Georgia."

FRIDAY NIGHT'S BIG STORM.

A Great Deal of Damage Done in Utah by the Gale.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 20.—Further reports of the storms of Friday night indicate that there was widespread disaster in all of the country tributary to Ogden. The most important incident was the wrecking of the entire plant of the large machine shops at the mouth of Ogden Cañon, where the Pioneer Electric Power Company is putting up the steel pipe for its million-dollar plant. There were 500 workmen at or near the shops, but no one was hurt. The damage here is about $30,000.

All fruit was blown off the trees, the Reform School building was unroofed, and schoolhouses and barns all over the country were wrecked.

At Hot Springs, ten miles north of Ogden, the hotel building was damaged about $1,000. The total damage in this county will reach $200,000.

In Ogden many buildings were badly damaged, but the amount cannot yet be estimated. Trains were delayed by fallen trees last night, but everything is running on time to-day.

THE CZAR LEAVES DENMARK.

He Sails for Leith on the Imperial Yacht Standard.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—The visit of the Czar and Czarina to the King and Queen of Denmark ended to-day, and their imperial Majesties, accompanied by the members of their suites, started for Scotland. The party boarded the new Russian imperial yacht Standard this afternoon, and amid the salutes of the warships in the harbor and the dipping of flags by the merchantmen, started for Leith, whence they will proceed by a special train to Balmoral.

According to the present programme, their Majesties will be the guests of Queen Victoria for two weeks, after which they will go to Paris. The Standard will be escorted to Leith by the yacht Polar Star, on which the Czar and Czarina traveled to Copenhagen from Kiel.

Afflicted with Texas Fever.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20.—Gov. Holcomb has issued a proclamation quarantining a small district in Seward and Butler Counties on account of the recent introduction of several head of cattle infected with Texas fever. It is said that the railroads are becoming lax in receiving shipments of cattle from infected districts in the South, and that agents are a necessity to assist the roads in discriminating against objectionable shipments.

Two Boys Killed on a Railroad.

CAMDEN, Mo., Sept. 20.—Two boys, Garfield and Victor Vanhorn, brothers, aged respectively six and seven years, were killed, and Ora West, aged fourteen years, fatally wounded, by a Wabash work train yesterday. The little fellows were standing on the Wabash track, watching a Santa Fé freight train, which was passing by on the tracks of that road, when the work train on the Wabash came upon them, with the result above noted. The Coroner's jury exonerated the railroad.

A Heavy Judgment Rendered.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 20.—Judgment was rendered in the Clarke County Circuit Court yesterday against Dr. W. L. Breyfogle of New-Albany, for $176,000, in favor of J. H. Stotsenburg as Trustee of the defunct New-Albany Banking Company. Dr. Breyfogle was acquitted a few days ago of a criminal charge in connection with the bank's failure, and this judgment will likely settle matters.

THE CAPTURE OF DONGOLA

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION REACHES ITS GOAL.

No Resistance from the Dervishes in Taking the City Which They Had Deserted—The Town of El Hafir Also Captured After a Hot Engagement—Twenty-seven Grain-Laden Boats Secured from the Dervishes by the Foreign Forces.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from the Anglo-Egyptian expedition states that Dongola, the objective point of the expedition, has been taken without meeting with any resistance from the dervishes, the place being unoccupied.

The dispatch adds that the town of El Hafir, north of Dongola, to which place the dervishes retreated yesterday, was captured after a hot engagement. After the place had fallen into the hands of the expedition, the Egyptians captured 27 grain-laden boats, the loss of which will prove a severe blow the dervishes. The latter made desperate attempts to recapture the boats, but a heavy fire was poured into them by the troops and the gunboats, and they were finally compelled to abandon their attempts to regain possession of the boats and their cargoes.

After their defeat the entire dervish force retreated southward upon Dongola. At the same time the expedition's steamers started for the same place, and, being the quicker, reached there before the dervishss. The city was found to be deserted by warriors, and the steamers at once landed a force of infantry to hold it until the arrival of the main body of the expedition.

At the time the dispatch was sent the dervishes were approaching Dongola overland, and scouts reported that they were carrying many of their wounded with them. Included among the wounded are some of the most noted chiefs.

It is expected that as the dervishes are without food or other stores they will make a most desperate attempt again to get possession of Dongola.

El Hafir was not taken by the troops until after a most stubborn resistance on the part of the dervishes had been overcome. The riflemen of the latter fought behind well-made mud forts and in trenches that were strewn with mats. These defenses, however, were soon wrecked by the heavy fire of the Egyptian artillery and the Maxim battery that was manned by the Connaught Rangers. The dervishes stood the fire bravely, but were finally compelled to withdraw from the place. Their cavalry took no part in the engagement, remaining some distance off in the desert, watching the result of the battle. When the British and Egyptians landed the entire force retreated southward.

The capture of the place was hailed with delight by the natives, who have long been harried by the dervishes. They shouted, danced, and sang in a frenzied manner, and hailed the expedition as their deliverers.

The country around El Hafir is fertile, and there is plenty of green fodder for the camels and other animals of the expedition.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The correspondent of The Daily News, who is with the Soudan expedition, telegraphs that in the attack on El Hafir the dervishes were outwitted. They all advanced on land to meet the troops, thus permitting the gunboats to slip past the town, sink one of their steamers, and hurry on to Dongola. When the dervishes saw the move they turned and tried to overtake the gunboats and save Dongola, but the land forces of the expedition headed them off.

The Staffordshire Regiment will follow the gunboats to Dongola, and thus the dervishes will be placed between two fires.

Wad Bishara, the leader of the dervishes, was wounded at El Hafir. He was carried outside the range of the guns. A prisoner states that when he saw that he was defeated he exclaimed: "Allah is against me."

Notwithstanding the asseveration of the Government that Dongola was the objective point of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, the London newspapers concur in the opinion that, now Dongola has been taken, the expedition will proceed to the reconquest of the entire Soudan.

Dongola is a city in Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, and forty-five miles above the Third Cataract. It grew up around the buildings established by the Egyptian Government in 1820, and is a centre of commerce. It has several factories, many bazaars, and a population of about 8,000.

AN ITALIAN BANKER CAUGHT.

He Ran Away from This City Last Month with All His Deposits.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 20.—Alberiso Carorelli, who formerly kept an Italian banking house on Roosevelt Street, New-York, and who disappeared on Aug. 4 without settling with those of his countrymen who had deposits with him, was arrested here this afternoon. He was caught at the house of his brother, on Emily Street, which has been almost constantly watched since the banker disappeared. The banker was located there on Saturday, and the New-York police were notified. To-day Constable Rockfellow took him into custody as a fugitive from justice.

The complaint was furnished by Raffli Laguarduo of Oak Street, New-York, who alleges that he had $200 deposited with the banker, which he has been unable to collect, and which he charges was stolen. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Newcorn, who remanded him to the city jail until to-morrow. In the morning he will be rearraigned, and after being formally identified will be committed to the county jail at Elizabeth to await the result of extradition proceedings to be begun by the New-York authorities.

Only a small sum of money was found in his possession when arrested.

Death of the Rev. Louise S. Baker.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Rev. Louise S. Baker, poet, lecturer, and preacher, for many years minister of the orthodox Congregational Church at Nantucket, died here yesterday. Miss Baker was an associate of Mrs. Livermore in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She also was a poet of considerable ability. Among her poems were those entitled "The Lifeboat" and "Golden Rod."

GONE TO JOIN HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Callias Starts for Constantinople, Where He Is Very Ill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—Benjamin Fish of this city, a cousin of Mrs. Nancy Barnum-Callias, received a telegram to-night from United States Treasurer Morgan, stating that, according to a cablegram received by First Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill from Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, Callias Bey was dying at the Hotel Bristol, Constantinople. No further information was given.

Mrs. Callias is now on the way to join her husband, having left New-York early in the week upon the receipt of a telegram she received from him. Some time ago there was a report circulated that the former wife of the great showman had left the Greek nobleman she married about a year ago, and would return to this country alone. She did come back to this country alone, but promptly denied the story of an estrangement between herself and her husband. When the cablegram came telling of his illness she at once started out on the long journey to join him.

Mr. Fish said to-night that Callias Bey's illness was due to a complication of liver complaints of long standing.

DID NOT WAIT FOR THE LAW.

A Young Negro Shot to Death and the Body Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—At Slayden's Crossing, a hamlet between Lamar, Miss., and Grand Junction, Tenn., in the former State, Walter Brown, a young negro, was shot to death and then burned.

His crime was a murderous assault upon Mrs. Slayden, Postmistress, aged seventy-three years, late Friday night. Brown applied to Mrs. Slayden for a small sum of money which she is supposed to have owed him, and she told him to look in a bureau drawer and get it. Finding $10 in the drawer, the negro struck the woman a blow on the head with a bludgeon, fracturing her skull. He at once fled.

Brown was captured near Grand Junction yesterday and taken back to the scene of the crime, where he was promptly identified. His captors at once riddled him with lead, and afterward piled wood about the body and burned it.

BATTLE WITH MASKED ROBBERS

A Brave Bookkeeper Who Would Not Give Up the Money He Held.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—John A. Henricks, a bookkeeper for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, fought a successful battle with two masked robbers at Pullman yesterday morning just after daybreak and saved nearly $1,000 which he was carrying in a sack to the Illinois Central station.

Henricks started for the station with the sack of money at 5 o'clock, just as day was dawning. Suddenly he was confronted by two masked men, who pointed revolvers at him. He had his own revolver in his pocket, and, drawing it like a flash, he fired at one of the robbers. The latter did the same, and his companion also fired, both shots missing Henricks, who shot point blank at the men, one of whom was struck.

Just then aid came, and the robbers fled, leaving Henricks still gripping his employer's money.

HOKE SMITH A GOLD MAN.

Nevertheless He Feels Justified in Voting the Free-Silver Ticket.

DALTON, Ga., Sept. 20.—Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith spoke here yesterday. He referred to an address which he delivered here two years ago in favor of the gold standard, in which he argued that the Democratic National Convention should declare against the free coinage of silver.

He said he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He urged, however, that those who like himself did not approve of this plank should remain loyal to the regular nominees.

COXEY SELLS HIS STALLION.

Swaps It for a "Plug" Horse and $8—Running for Congress Now.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—"Gen." Coxey's famous stallion, for which he paid $16,000 a short time before he organized his Commonweal Army to march to Washington, has been sold on the horse market.

The owner secured in exchange a "plug" worth probably $25 and $8 "to boot." With the purchase of the horse he has just sold Coxey's financial troubles began.

Coxey, who was "turned down" by the fusion Congressional Convention in his district, has bolted the fusion ticket, and announces that he will run independently for Congress.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and warmer weather, with southwesterly winds.

The high-pressure area last night had moved from Kansas to Virginia, diminishing in magnitude. A second high area had developed north of North Dakota. A disturbance appeared to be developing in the central Gulf.

Rain had fallen in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, Florida, on the Gulf coast, and in the Red River of the South Valley.

The temperature was lower in the Atlantic States, except Florida, had remained stationary in the Gulf States, and generally had risen elsewhere.

Showers may be expected to-day in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise east of the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	66	51	56
6 A. M.	55	50	55
9 A. M.	60	54	58
12 M.	81	59	61
4 P. M.	86	61	63
6 P. M.	84	61	62
9 P. M.	83	60	60
12 P. M.	79	59	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday ere as follows:

Printing House Square	59.12
Weather Bureau	57.00
Corresponding date 1895	76.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	65.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 5.

POLICEMAN KILLED A THIEF

FIRED AT CLOSE RANGE AND PERHAPS WITHOUT NEED.

Carey and Becker Saw Three Men Who Had Robbed a Store—The Former Led in Pursuit, and, He Says, Fired at O'Brien Only to Maim—Eye Witness Declares the Policeman Was Only a Few Feet Away When Shooting Was Done.

"It's unfortunate—I tried to shoot him in the leg."

This is the excuse given by Policeman Michael J. Carey of the Nineteenth Precinct for killing a man in Thirty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue yesterday morning. The man killed was John O'Brien, a companion says.

O'Brien's death came of a marauding expedition by three thieves, who were evidently experts in entering stores by the fanlights. Of the party were O'Brien, a man who says he is William Walsh, a tile-setter of 461 West Forty-ninth Street—unknown there—who is in custody, and a man who escaped through uncommon shrewdness and strategy.

On a Thieving Expedition.

Their plans were doubtless to enter as many stores as possible, and their first venture was successful. Entering at 1,323 Broadway, the office of the New-York Transfer Company and Adams Express—on the post of Policeman Charles Becker—they ransacked the place. What they secured will not be known until to-day.

It was supposed that only one of the three thieves entered this office, and that he was pushed up to the fanlight by his comrades, who aided him when he came out the same way. Evidences of his visit were in drawers pulled open and an industrious search in every part of the office for plunder.

But a few doors off, at 1,335 Broadway, is the cigar store of Richard Katz. The thieves discovered that Becker was not about, and one of them was quickly in the place and active in possessing himself of portable property. He was no doubt anxious to leave the store as soon as possible, because in getting down from the fanlight he broke the glass of a showcase which was in full view from the window. But from a cash drawer he secured more than $17, and handing to his companions half a dozen boxes of cigars and some packages of cigarettes, he dropped into their arms.

Carey was assigned to patrol Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, from Seventh to Park Avenue. He and Policeman Becker had been having a chat in front of the Marlborough Hotel, when the three thieves started to leave Katz's store. The policemen deny a story that they were told of the robbery by a passer-by, who saw the man inside hand part of the booty to the other thieves.

In Pursuit of the Thieves.

Carey and Becker say they saw three men run to Thirty-fifth Street, and in a moment divined what had occurred and planned what to do. Becker, according to his story, pursued by way of Thirty-fifth Street, into which the men turned, and Carey, to head them off, ran in Thirty-sixth Street to Seventh Avenue. Carey's swiftness of foot can be determined by results.

Becker, on turning the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, saw the fugitives far in advance of him and in full gait for Seventh Avenue. Becker had taken the revolver from his pocket.

When the three thieves were in front of the Boston Flats Becker fired two shots in the air and shouted to them to halt. This made the pursued men so excited that they ran recklessly. Becker fired again, and one of the three—Walsh—dashed into the arms of a citizen in front of the Volunteers' Union Tabernacle so violently as to bear him to the sidewalk. The citizen clung to the fellow, and Becker, as he came on to them hot in pursuit, hit Walsh with the butt of his revolver so as partly to stun him, and shouted to the citizen:

"Hold on to him. I'll be back directly."

By this time the other fugitives were skirting the south side of the State Arsenal, and Becker, for the fourth time aiming in the air, fired a shot and made an outcry intended to warn Carey to be wary, as the thieves were coming his way.

Carey had sustained his reputation as a runner, and was dashing up the middle of Seventh Avenue and close to Thirty-fifth Street when O'Brien and his companion appeared on the northeast corner. O'Brien kept straight on toward Eighth Avenue.

Escaped by a Clever Ruse.

The other escaped by the cleverest of ruses. The moment he saw Carey he stopped, slunk around the corner like an innocent person surprised in a hubbub in which he had no part, and turned as if interested in the result of the chase after O'Brien. Then he walked slowly up Seventh Avenue to disappear, as Becker did not note the separation between O'Brien and the third thief.

Carey as he crossed the avenue used his nightstick as a missile and tried to knock O'Brien down by throwing it at him.

Carey's version of what occurred in the next ten seconds is that when O'Brien had crossed Seventh Avenue and was running swiftly toward Eighth Avenue he drew his revolver and called out:

"Stop right where you are or I'll shoot!"

The response, according to Carey, was "Shoot!" and an oath. Carey fired in the air. He says O'Brien was then distancing him and he fired then to maim, and O'Brien fell. Carey found him dead.

Jacob Thomas's Version.

Jacob Thomas, a helper in the employ of W. H. Nelson, a milkman of 210 West Thirty-fifth Street, tells a very different story.

"I was just in from the milk station at Forty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue," Thomas said, "and was standing in the street opposite our office.

"I heard a clatter toward Broadway, and pistol shots. Several men were running toward me. First there were two shots, then another and another. I could not quite make out what was passing, but saw the man who was shot run across the avenue, and then I saw a policeman run from up Seventh Avenue. He threw his club at the man who was running and was 'winded.'

"I saw a flash in the air as the policeman was on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The man who was

killed was five feet ahead of the policeman and—"

"Cannot you make it ten feet?" Thomas was asked.

"Not even six feet; five feet," he replied decidedly. "If the officer had kept on he'd have caught the man, who was 'played out.'

"Now, in front of McKibbin's Iola Stables, just opposite to where I stood, was a milk wagon. The man who was running tried to double round it, and the officer, who was as near to him as when he fired the first shot, fired again and at the man. He staggered out into the middle of the street and fell. The officer walked to where he lay and asked:

"'Where did I hit you?'

"'You must be,' I said, walking over—the man who lay on the street made no answer—'a nice man not to know where you hit him. Why, you hit him in the back.'

No Need of Killing.

"The officer was then all of a tremble, and he trembled more when he found he had killed a man. It wasn't right. There was no need of doing any killing. He could have caught the man."

There was no dispute on the part of Becker and Carey as to what followed. Becker went to where he had left Walsh in the grasp of a citizen and found him safe, and clubbed the prisoner with unction. Becker's excuse was that Walsh made a movement which suggested the drawing of a weapon. Becker neglected to take the name of the citizen, and hauled Walsh, bleeding and dazed, to where Carey stood bewildered over the body of "O'Brien."

"Know that man?" asked Becker of Walsh.

"I do," replied the prisoner, tremulously, as he looked on the white, upturned face. "He's John O'Brien."

"Who's the fellow that got away?"

Walsh drew himself up, hesitated, as if fearing another clubbing, and replied, boldly:

"I'd rather be lying dead like that young fellow there than tell on a comrade. What do you want? You've got him sure, and me dead to rights. I'm guilty. Isn't that enough? I'll tell no more. You can do as you like."

Evidence Against O'Brien.

There was abundant evidence against the thief who was killed and Walsh. In the flight one of the three cast away six boxes of cigars and some cigarettes. Walsh had in his pockets $17.35 taken from Katz's cash drawer, and some cigarettes, and O'Brien had some cigarettes, three counterfeit silver dollars, and a lot of miscellaneous articles of no value. Neither had a weapon, and none was cast away in their flight. The man who escaped no doubt had what was stolen at 1,323 Broadway.

Walsh was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Capt. Chapman arraigned Policemen Becker and Carey. The Magistrate remanded the thief and placed the policemen, who had been suspended from duty, in the care of their commanding officer. They will to-day be arraigned in the Coroners' office.

Would Not Betray His Associate.

Walsh, on his return to the station house, was firm in his resolve not to betray the man who escaped. In regard to himself, he said he was employed as conductor on the Broadway Railroad for fourteen months, but that he had been out of employment since April and had become desperate.

O'Brien's body was taken to the Morgue, where it was viewed by Coroner Hoeber. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy. The bullet entered the back at the right side, line above the waist and traversed the aorta. Death was practically instantaneous. The body was that of a healthy young man of extraordinary strength, combined with absolute physical perfection. O'Brien would have been in demand as a sculptor's or painter's model. He was clean shaven, had features uncommon among the dishonest, and had evidently not been exposed to privation.

Acting Inspector Harley investigated the shooting of O'Brien and will make a report to Chief Conlin to-day.

An alarm was sent over the police telegraph circuits for the arrest of the escaped thief. He was described as twenty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighing 150 pounds, and dressed in a blue sack coat, striped trousers, a brown derby hat, and tan shoes.

Katz has been robbed before. His store was plundered last July and in 1894.

Policeman Carey has been in the Police Department since Oct. 10, 1881, and has never had what is regarded as a serious complaint against him. He did duty in the Fifteenth Precinct for more than twelve years. Becker became a policeman in 1893. He arrested recently on a charge of disorderly conduct one Dora Clark, who secured her liberty through testimony by Stephen Crane, the novelist, which disproved the policeman's complaint.

Police Criticised as Brutal.

The killing of John O'Brien by Policeman Casey has increased the criticism of the police and the charge that they are brutal and reckless in the use of bludgeons and firearms. The deaths of O'Brien and Dennis Thompson of 231 West Thirty-first Street are instanced as warranting this latter assertion. Thompson died Sept. 3 at Thirty-first and Seventh Avenue, a few moments after he had been struck with a club on the chest by Policeman Rooney.

SHE WAS NOT A WIFE.

A Young Woman Driven Insane by a Cruel Deception.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 20.—One of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed in a courtroom was enacted here yesterday. Miss Adele Pratt, a very handsome young woman of good family, of Beatrice, Neb., came to St. Joseph from her home about five years ago. The young woman was a musician of considerable ability, and her friends told her she might become a famous artist if the world could hear her sing and play. That led her to leave her Nebraska home, even against the wishes of her parents.

Not long after reaching this city she met Frank McKinney, a handsome young man whose past was unknown to her, and in less than a year there was a marriage ceremony. McKinney returned with her to Nebraska, where he was introduced to her parents as her husband. Letters from the girl to her parents at home subsequently told them she was happy with her husband and they were glad she had become settled in life. Yesterday she was brought into court to be adjudged insane and committed to an asylum.

The insane girl could tell nothing when she was taken into the courtroom. She clung to the man she believed to be her husband and spurned him by turns. During the hearing of the case Judge Keene recognized McKinney and questioned him about his past life. "I have known you for years," said Judge Keene, "and every act of your life is one of which you ought to be ashamed. You have been married before, and your former wife obtained a divorce from you on account of your cruelty. You drove her almost insane before she escaped from you, but then you covered up all the disgrace of your past life, and it did not become known to the world. I have no doubt you have treated this innocent young woman with the same heartless cruelty you showed the other. You see, I know you."

McKinney confessed everything, and his terror-stricken face was almost as pitiable for a time as that of the young woman whose life he had wrecked. The hearing developed the fact that the young woman believed herself a lawful wife, but recently discovered that she had been duped. She kept her secret, but the shock dethroned her reason, and the sequel came in the sensational scene. She will be put in an asylum.

Cotton Mills Company Receiver.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—Henry E. Fisher has been appointed temporary receiver of the Atlanta Cotton Mills Company. The receivership is attributed to the recent failure of Coffin, Altemus & Co., in Philadelphia.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Dainty souvenirs of a visit to town. Factory prices.

M'KINLEY BOUND TO WIN

GROSVENOR PREDICTS A SWEEPING SOUND-MONEY VICTORY.

Gives a List of States Having 278 Electoral Votes Which He Says Are Practically Sure to Go Republican—Names Five Others, Having 35 Electors, from Which He Believes McKinley Will Receive Votes—Other Possibilities.

ATHENS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Gen. Grosvenor, at the request of friends in the East, gave out this evening a table of estimates of the probable result of the Presidential election.

"I have been urged for several weeks," said Gen. Grosvenor, "to authorize the publication of a table of estimates of the Presidential election, and I have hesitated to do so because there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the result. There never has been any uncertainty or doubt in the intelligent mind as to who would be elected, but following the St. Louis Convention and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by one faction of the Democratic Party, and the substantial absorption of the Populist Party which succeeded that event, there was some uncertainty as to how a number of the States would finally go, and this condition of uncertainty has not yet entirely disappeared. The general drift of political events, however, has reached a point where I think I need not hesitate to point out substantially how the several States will go.

"The six New-England States, with 39 Electoral votes, will go to McKinley, so I place them at the head of my table of States sure to go for McKinley, making the list as follows:

New-England	39	Michigan	14
New-York	36	Wisconsin	12
New-Jersey	10	Iowa	13
Maryland	8	Minnesota	9
Delaware	3	South Dakota	4
Pennsylvania	32	Kentucky	13
West Virginia	6	Oregon	4
Ohio	23	Washington	4
Indiana	15	California	9
Illinois	24		
Total			278

"Here is a total of 278 votes, or 54 more than sufficient to elect, all of which are practically sure for McKinley.

"I come to some States, which are still in doubt, but which, under the high-tide of Republican success now sweeping over the country, will be almost sure to vote for McKinley—if not all of them, at least a very large proportion of them—to wit:

Kansas	10	North Dakota	3
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
North Carolina	11		
Total			35

"Here are 35 Electoral votes from which McKinley will surely receive enough to make good any accident that may befall the total of 278.

"Of the following States—Louisiana, with 8 votes; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 17, Texas, 15; Virginia, 12—total, 64—one or more are in the line of possibility for McKinley, I might almost say reasonable probability.

"I concede to Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall, and whoever it may at the right time:

Alabama	11	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	8	Montana	3
Colorado	4	Nevada	3
Florida	4	South Carolina	9
Georgia	13	Utah	3
Idaho	3		

"These are practically sure for the opposition, although there may be a possible dispute even along that line.

"I put my estimate upon the facts within my own personal knowledge of the rapid and mighty change in public sentiment that has been going on ever since the actual campaign of 1896 began. I believe that the vote of Arkansas, to which our opponents are pointing with pride, is more significant of coming results in the Middle and Western States than is even the magnificent victory in Maine. The fact that a State like Arkansas, with the character of whose elections we have become so familiar, exhibited such a splendid increase of Republican votes and such a significant decrease of Democratic votes, is in the highest degree important, and a relative increase of Republican votes in the other States of the Middle and West would give us practically a solid vote.

"No sensible man can shut his eyes to the fact that the McKinley tide has been rising since about the 1st of August, and that the ratio of its increasing power grows greater every day.

"The entire campaign is suggestive of 1872, when in July and August there was grave apprehension that Greeley might be elected. Yet in November he was overwhelmingly and disastrously defeated.

"I may add in this connection that estimates and prophetic utterances of our opponents may be well illustrated by the situation in Ohio. During my recent trip to the East, I found scores of Republicans who were anxiously inquiring if Ohio would be carried by McKinley, and scores of Democrats who insisted that their information left no possible doubt of McKinley's defeat in his native State. I even saw attributed to Chairman Jones of Arkansas the suggestion that Ohio was confidently relied upon as a Bryan State.

"Since my return I have had advices from every Congressional district in the State, and I predict with confidence that I am willing to maintain at any hazard that McKinley will have more than 100,000 majority in Ohio, and that we will carry as many Congressional districts as we did in 1894, or in no event will we lose more than one district."

CHEERING NEWS AT CANTON.

McKinley Hears Good Reports from Many States.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Major McKinley shook hands last week with more than 60,000 persons, and had, in the aggregate, about 100,000 visitors. He will receive delegations every day this week, after Monday, and will have to make as many formal speeches as he did last week.

The speeches which Major McKinley made in August, together with some account of the circumstances which called them forth, have been printed and bound, and will be ready for distribution this week. The demand for his speeches made between the day of his nomination and the 1st of August, is unabated. The published speeches now number sixty, but the additions for September will bring the total up to more than 100.

Major McKinley is in excellent spirits today. He has heard a great deal of cheering news, and thinks the situation improving daily throughout the country. Several callers to-day from the far West have told him that Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho have been canvassed thoroughly, and that there is ample foundation for the belief that he will carry them all by small pluralities.

The news which Major McKinley has had to-day from the Pacific slope is reassuring. He is informed that if the exertion which Republicans are making there shall be continued, every State on the Pacific coast will be carried by the Republicans.

Senator Cullom assured Major McKinley that Illinois would give him 100,000 plurality, and Congressman McCleary of Minnesota said that the sound-money idea would prevail in his State, and that it was growing stronger every hour.

Senator Thurston is confident that the Republicans will carry Nebraska.

National Executive Committeeman Dawes of Chicago confirmed these rosy reports, and said that over all the country the situation from a Republican point of view was full of substantial encouragement.

C. L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, telegraphed to-day that Senator-elect Foraker would take the stump this week in Ohio, and devote all the rest of his time until election to making political speeches. Mr. Kurtz expects to have five speeches in Ohio from Speaker Reed, within a short time. The campaign is being pushed vigorously in Ohio at every point. Mr. Kurtz says the Democrats are well organized in this State, and are making determined efforts to capture the labor vote.

ENFORCED VISITS TO CANTON.

Democratic Workmen in Indianapolis Complain Against Employers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—Democratic employes of several of the leading factories here complain that the proprietors are trying to force them to make a visit to Canton.

It is said the Republican State Central Committee will bear the cost of transportation of all who will go. In some of the shops, it is alleged, special pressure is being brought to bear on the Democrats, some of the Republican workmen hinting that compliance will be pleasing to the proprietors.

The proprietors say they do not want to force the men to go, but the Democratic employes understand they will fare better if they shall go. Some of the men, even though they are for the sound-money Democratic ticket, feel that their employers are taking advantage of them, and are disposed to resent it.

A COMPLICATION IN KENTUCKY.

Fight in Breckinridge's District Dangerous to Sound Money.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—The Ashland district Congressional race is in such a serious muddle that it may be the means of McKinley losing the State.

Before Judge George Denny, Jr., the Republican who came so near defeating W. C. Owens for Congress in this district two years ago, announced that he was a candidate for Congress, it was conceded that Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the sound-money Democratic candidate, would be elected by the Republicans voting for him. The normal Democratic majority in this district is 6,000, and it was believed Breckinridge would get 5,000 sound-money Democratic votes, which, added to the 13,000 Republican votes, 7,000 of which are cast by negroes, would defeat the silver candidate by 4,000.

But since Judge Denny has become a candidate the negroes, who are much opposed to him, say they will run one of their own race for Congress if the Judge shall be nominated by his party, no matter if their course should make probable the election of a silver Democrat.

Breckinridge's friends are nonplussed and do not know what to do. Republicans are equally at sea. Many of their leading men think it would be wise to nominate Breckinridge on the Republican ticket, as it would cause every Breckinridge man in the district to vote for McKinley, and would be the means of inducing sound-money Democrats in other Congressional districts to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress against the free-silver Democratic candidates.

A number of young Republicans of Lexington, in order to show their disapprobation of Judge Denny's action, propose to organize a Breckinridge Young Men's Republican Club and to use all their influence toward having him made the nominee of their party. Another faction of the Republicans think the National Committee ought to be asked to use its influence on Judge Denny and get him to withdraw. Some of the Judge's close friends have advised him to retire from the race, but he has declined. He says he does not propose to be shelved by McKinley's Kentucky friends, arguing that he has as much right to run for Congress as McKinley has to run for President. He thinks that because he ran Owens such a close race two years ago it would be political suicide for him not to make the race this year. He thinks the sound-money Democrats of the district ought to come to the Republicans, and that the Republicans should not go to them.

It is said Breckinridge will retire from the contest if Denny persists in running. The Colonel is satisfied he cannot win without Republican support.

BIG SPEAKERS FOR ILLINOIS.

Palmer and Buckner Campaign to be Vigorously Prosecuted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of Agriculture Morton, John P. Irish of California, John R. Fellows of New-York, and possibly Henry Watterson of Kentucky will make speeches for Palmer and Buckner under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Watterson's acceptance of Chairman Williamson's invitation to come to Illinois will depend upon the importance of the engagements he has previously made. The Kentucky editor promised his friends in the Blue Grass State that if the Democrats of the Nation would meet in convention and nominate candidates on a Democratic platform he would return from Europe and take the stump in their behalf. He is expected to arrive home Oct. 1, and will go straight from New-York to Louisville, where he will begin his campaigning.

The Illinois committee wants Mr. Watterson to make at least four speeches, and Chairman Williamson has written a letter to the Chairman of the Kentucky State Committee embodying a request to that effect. In the preliminary skirmishing at Indianapolis, Mr. Watterson was the candidate of the Illinois delegates for President, and if it had not been for the unexpected landslide in favor of Gen. Palmer he would undoubtedly have received the 48 votes of the State.

No dates for the appearance of Secretaries Carlisle and Morton and Col. Fellows and Col. Irish have been fixed, but it is likely that both Irish and Fellows will be asked to come to Chicago within the next ten days. Carlisle's first appearance will be made about Oct. 1, and he will address a mass meeting of Democrats in the Auditorium.

Chairman Williamson is in communication with a number of other distinguished Democrats, including Secretary Francis of the Interior Department, whose cordial indorsement of the Indianapolis ticket was made public the day after the convention adjourned. Dr. William Everett of Boston has also been asked to come West and make speeches in Illinois, and has placed himself in the hands of the committee.

COL. INGERSOLL FOR McKINLEY.

He Does Not Believe in Coining Cheap Silver Dollars.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll has written as follows to J. E. Fellers of this city, under date of Sept. 8:

My Dear Sir: I shall vote for McKinley. I have no objecton to the coinage of silver, if the Government will put a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar. Gold is now the standard, and 23.22 grains of pure gold constitute a dollar. So, if you coin a silver dollar, you must put in it the amount of silver that can be purchased with a dollar in gold.

Coining silver or gold cannot increase the value of the bullion in the coin. Yours truly, R. G. INGERSOLL.

WILL GIVE HIS VOTE TO PALMER.

Bishop Seymour of Illinois Influenced by the Moral Issue.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—Reports have been circulated in Chicago by the Bryanites that the Right Rev. George Seymour, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Springfield, was advocating the Chicago platform and candidates.

This is not true. Bishop Seymour has not cast a vote in a National election in over thirty years, for the reason that he has not felt himself justified in antagonizing excellent people who were opposed to his views, for the sake of his single ballot on the one side or the other.

The present Presidential campaign, however, he is firmly convinced, involves fundamental principles of ethics and good morals, and he is so opposed to much of the Chicago platform that he will vote for Gen. Palmer.

BRYAN ON THE MOVE AGAIN

STARTS FOR DOVER, DEL., WHERE HE WILL SPEAK TO-DAY.

Also Scheduled for an Address This Evening at Wilmington—Will Be in Brooklyn Wednesday and Again Sept. 29—In New-York Sept. 28—Will Spend Sunday with His "Running Mate," Mr. Sewall, in Bath, Me.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Bryan's plans for this evening were changed hastily in order to permit him to make the necessary railroad connections to fill his engagement in Dover, Del., to-morrow. Instead of remaining here until to-morrow morning, he left to-night at 10 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Baltimore, and will leave Baltimore to-morrow morning at 6:10 for Dover.

Mr. Bryan retired last evening immediately upon his return from Baltimore, and slept until 8 o'clock this morning. He remained quietly indoors until 11 o'clock, when he started for church. He received a number of callers in the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock this evening went for a drive with James L. Norris, Assistant Treasurer of the National Committee; Chairman Butler and Secretary Edgarton of the Populist Committee, Mr. Bride, and Josephus Daniel.

Among Mr. Bryan's visitors to-day were Senator Tillman, who has just returned from Pennsylvania, and John Saulisbury and Gen. Kennett of Delaware, who came here as a committee to escort Mr. Bryan to Dover.

Mr. Bryan's departure from Washington was taken without demonstration. It was not known generally that he was to leave, and only the usual stragglers and passengers about the station saw him off. He entered the track shed through the baggage room, and went at once to the train.

The itinerary arranged for Mr. Bryan's campaign in New-England and the Middle States has been practically completed. Subject to change, it is as follows:

Sept. 21—Leaves Baltimore 6:10 A. M., speaks at Dover, Del., 1:30 P. M.; speaks at Wilmington at night.

Sept. 22—Speaks at Washington Park, N. J., in the afternoon; speaks at Philadelphia that night.

Sept. 23—In New-Jersey; speaks in Brooklyn at night.

Sept. 24—Leaves Brooklyn for Boston in the morning, goes through Connecticut, speaking at various places; speaks at New-Haven that night.

Sept. 25—Leaves New-Haven in the morning; speaks en route at Springfield and Worcester; makes two speeches at Boston that night. Spends night at Dedham as the guest of George Fred Williams.

Sept. 26—Leaves Boston in the morning for Bath, Me.; speaks at Bath that night.

Sept. 27—Spends Sunday in Bath as the guest of Arthur Sewall.

Sept. 28—Leaves Bath for New-York; speaks in New-York at night.

Sept. 29—Addresses labor meeting in Brooklyn.

MR. BRYAN AT CHURCH.

Has a Seat in a Pew Where Lincoln Used to Sit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Bryan attended service this morning at the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The announcement that he would be there attracted to the church a number of persons not accustomed to worship there, but the edifice was not crowded.

Mr. Bryan was not a stranger to the members of New-York Avenue Church. During his Congressional career, and while the Rev. W. A. Bartlett was pastor, Mr. Bryan was a frequent attendant at the church. He usually escorted his father, a tall, striking-looking man with heavy gray locks, who was nearly blind.

Mr. Bryan to-day had a seat in the pew occupied by President Lincoln, who attended the church under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Gurley.

The Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, the pastor, had no knowledge of the intended presence of the Presidential candidate until he reached the church. There was only the slightest reference in any part of the service to the pending political struggle.

In his prayer the preacher asked that "in this time of commotion" the Lord would be with the people, and that the President whom they might select would be "one of the Lord's own choosing," giving the country "peace and honor."

At the close of the services Mr. Bryan went forward to the pulpit and spoke a few words to Dr. Radcliffe. Many of the congregation took advantage of the opportunity to press forward and pay their respects. As he left the church there was slight cheering by the crowd that waited for his appearance.

STRONG FOR SOUND MONEY.

Result of a Canvass of Members of the Chicago Iroquois Club.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Iroquois Club, composed of the leading Democrats of Chicago and Cook County, at last has put itself on record as indorsing sound money and the Indianapolis ticket. At least a vote recently taken among the members shows that the silver men are outnumbered almost three to one. A circular was issued, inclosing a voting blank, and each member received one. The following was posted in the club's rooms Saturday night:

"The vote on the question of the club's political action or attitude has been canvassed. It has resulted as follows:

To indorse the Chicago ticket	43
To indorse the Indianapolis ticket	104
In favor of taking no action	75
Total	222

No action has been taken by the Executive Committee in regard to the final disposition of the matter, but another meeting of the committee will be held next Friday, and it will be discussed again.

The vote, although it does not represent the full strength of the club, shows that the free-silver element, led by Judge McConnell and others, is by no means in the majority. Many who opposed the club's taking action are sound-money men, who feared that if the club should go on record either way resignations would follow which might disrupt the organization.

The result of the ballot, while not pledging the club, as a resolution would pledge it, has given great satisfaction in the city.

WANTS AN HONEST COUNT.

Charges of Henry Clay Evans Made at a Republican Rally.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 20.—Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee addressed about 1,000 voters at a Republican rally here last night. The meeting was preceded by a big parade. Mr. Evans was introduced as the real Governor of Tennessee, who had been "bunkoed" out of his office by the Democratic manipulation of election returns. He spoke on the financial questions of the campaign, upholding sound money and protection. In an interview with a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent he spoke as follows on the political situation in Tennessee:

"All we ask in Tennessee is an honest count. If that is assured, then Tennessee will at once leave the 'Solid South' forever. We have a majority of votes in the State, but there are several counties in the State where it is impossible to obtain anything like a legal count. In the cotton belt every negro is a Republican, and as the negro composes 65 per cent. of the population, we should have a large majority every year, but their votes and those of the white Republicans are counted for the Democrats. They simply do not pretend to recognize a Republican vote.

"Do not think that all of Tennessee is this way. There are only a few counties where ballot-box stuffing is habitually practiced by the Democrats. When I was a candidate for Governor I was fairly elected, but could not obtain the office. In that election we had men stationed in every polling place in the counties where we could not hope for an honest count urging Republicans not to cast a ballot, as we knew that each would be counted for the Democratic candidate. This year, as I told a Republican friend in Michigan, I shall urge our people to support Patterson, candidate for Congress at Memphis, for election. He is a Democrat, but is for sound money. For the votes of our people he and his friends will be required to cast their ballots for McKinley and Tillan, Republican candidate for Governor.

"In the Ninth District McDowell, the Populist candidate, is for free silver, and as we are too hopelessly in the minority there, I shall urge Republicans to work and vote for McDowell on the same terms as those proposed to Patterson.

"Maryland is sure to go for McKinley this year. West Virginia is safely Republican. There is a fighting chance in Kentucky and North Carolina and Tennessee hangs on a fair count."

In his address last evening he declared that a good protective tariff and reciprocity, and not the ruinous coinage of fifty-one-cent dollars, would bring back prosperity to America.

OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS.

Sound-Money Democrats of the State Feeling Hopeful.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The petitions which were sent out by the sound-money Democrats all over the State asking that the party under the leadership of W. S. Forman be allowed a place upon the Electoral ticket are beginning to return with the requisite number of signatures attached. One which arrived from La Salle yesterday bears the names of many of the most prominent citizens of the town.

This was a quiet day at the headquarters in the Palmer House. A number of the local and State leaders called, but no meetings were held. The visitors talked over the situation among themselves, and agreed they had every reason to feel encouraged at the prospect.

Much printed matter presenting arguments in favor of honest money is being distributed through the State. Bourke Cockran's New-York speech and Carl Schurz's oration delivered in Chicago are greatly in demand. W. S. Forman's questions to Gov. Altgeld also are being read widely.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS

Send Out an Open Letter Asking Votes for the Party Candidates.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The Prohibition State Committee has sent out an open letter indorsed by leading clergymen of all denominations in Massachusetts, which, after quoting the platform of the National Prohibition Convention, says:

"Republicans, Democrats, and Populists would ask you to believe that the salvation of the country depends upon the satisfactory solution of the question whether gold or silver, or both, shall be our standard of value. Divided on this question, they all unite in proclaiming that the prohibition issue must be again sidetracked and the saloon continue its annual waste of $1,300,000,000 and its terrible harvest of crime, insanity, and pauperism.

"Believing that the liquor traffic will never be suppressed until there can be a concerted action on the part of all temperance voters, and that this is the great financial and moral issue of the hour, we, the undersigned, ministers of the Gospel, hereby call upon the conscientious voters of Massachusetts to sink all political differences and vote for the platform and nominees of the Prohibition Party."

HANNA AND PAYNE DENOUNCED.

The Labor Congress Indorses a Report of Its Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Labor Congress to-day listened to a report of the committee appointed to investigate the attitude of Chairman Hanna and Henry P. Payne of Milwaukee toward labor. According to statements made by the leading trades unionists of Cleveland, where Mr. Hanna lives, and of Milwaukee, which is the home of Mr. Payne, each of these men has long been a "consistent oppressor of labor," a "malignant foe of unionism," and "a venomous enemy of the workingman." One Secretary of a Milwaukee union wrote that in that city the name of Payne was regarded by organized labor with the feeling of execration, as that of Pullman is held in Chicago.

The report was received and indorsed. The committee was given further time to shake the bushes and to learn what other professed friends of labor were masquerading as lovers of the toiler. President Adair thought the inquiry should continue. There were others, he said. It might be well so to proceed as "to force the moral coward who is President of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from the unmanly attitude he assumes in giving tacit indorsement to so-called leaders in Chicago who are trading upon their positions to lend aid and comfort to politicians and candidates who have ever been labor's foe, yet to whom these hucksters contract to deliver the labor vote."

A Town Where Bryan Is Weak.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20.—Danville Democrats are badly split over the silver question. All the old leaders and prominent party men are against Bryan, and in no circumstances will vote for him. The National Democracy will not put any county ticket in the field. It will not put up a candidate for the State Legislature, and probably will not name a candidate for Congress against Joseph G. Cannon (Rep.) and G. L. Vance, (Pop.) There are not over a dozen Democrats of any prominence in this locality who indorse the Chicago platform or who will vote for Bryan.

RAN RATHER THAN TEND BABY.

Boy Found Nearly Dead from Three Days' Exposure.

Four or five boys were playing about the unoccupied building 501 West Street yesterday afternoon. Two of them ran down beneath the front stoop of the building to hide. They heard a noise in a recess under the steps, and, looking in, saw a boy lying there, curled up in a corner of the dark, damp space. They spoke to him, but he made no answer.

The boys called their comrades and held a consultation, and then called Policeman Richard Moore of the Charles Street Station, who was on duty in the neighborhood. He dragged the boy out and found that he was shivering with cold. His clothing, which was of good material but of light texture, was soaked through. Moore summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Gerrity, who was in charge, after a hasty examination, said that the boy was suffering from hunger and exposure. The boy gave his name as Stephen Hickey. He lived, he said, at 516 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Inquiry was made at the address given. It was found that the boy is the eleven-year-old son of James Hickey, who, with his wife and four other children, live on the top floor of the double tenement house at that number. The boy Stephen had been missing from home since last Thursday afternoon, and the father, who is a blacksmith, has not done any work since that time, but has spent the days and nights searching the station houses and hospitals for his boy.

The news that the boy had been found was the first infosmation the father had received of his whereabouts, and he laughed and cried by turns. The boy was told to take charge of his six months' old sister last Thursday. He went down to the street with the baby, and half an hour later left her on the stoop and ran away.

PASTORS PREACH POLITICS

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR ON EVENTS OF A WEEK.

Voice Heard from Maine Recognizing "Thou Shalt Not Steal"—Comment on a Party That "Swallows Gold at Saratoga and Silver at Buffalo"—The Rev. Mr. Cadman on Political Unselfishness—Thomas Dixon on Foreign Policy.

The Rev Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night in the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Stirring Events of the Past Week."

He said that 100 years ago Saturday George Washington made an address to the people of the United States declining to become President for a third time. That address, Dr. MacArthur said, could be read with profit to-day, and would prove a rebuke to the men who were trying to array the West against the East and employes against employers.

"George Washington," said Dr. MacArthur, "warned us against undue devotion to party; he put country first. We have seen a party swallow gold at Saratoga. June and swallow silver in September at Buffalo. During the past week we have heard a voice from Maine, a potent voice for honesty and morality. It was not a partisan victory. It was a great moral issue that won in Maine. The people of Maine recognized the command, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"We have heard a voice from Buffalo from the organization that will swallow gold, silver, or anything that can satisfy its hunger for public office and spoils, but that organization will go hungry and thirsty for a long time to come."

In regard to the situation in Turkey Dr. MacArthur said that the time had come when this country should take a firmer stand, as the United States was in a better condition than any other country to demand a better condition of affairs in Turkey.

PUT OUT FOR CHANGING HIS SEAT.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Thought a Man Was Going to Interrupt Him.

A middle-aged man who stood up in the gallery in the Academy of Music to change his seat while the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., was preaching yesterday morning, caused the clergyman so much alarm that he called upon the ushers and police to eject the man from the building.

"You mustn't interrupt me," said Mr. Dixon. "I won't answer cranks."

The man protested that he had no intention to interrupt the clrgyman, but the ushers and two policemen escorted him to the door and ejected him. He said his name was George Coleman, and that it was an outrage to treat him in such a manner.

The Academy stage was draped with American and Cuban flags, and Mr. Dixon preached about "Little America."

"The early foreign policy of the United States," said Mr. Dixon, "was isolation, to avoid complications until the young Nation had had a chance to grow and take its place among the great nations of the world, but the time has now come when this country should have a foreign policy.

"I want to ask Mr. Bryan what is his policy—what does he stand for? His answer first, last, and all the time is: We will make a fifty-three-cent dollar buy a dollar of gold. Ask him what his foreign policy is and he will say a fifty-three-cent dollar.

"The United States should move its ironclads on Turkey, and speak to the Sultan with lips of steel. We should take the Sultan by the throat and choke him into submission or kick him into oblivion."

Turning next to the subject of Cuba and the failure of the United States to recognize the island's independence, Mr. Dixon said a hidden hand held the American Government by the throat.

"That same hidden hand," he said, "will control Mr. Bryan as it did the Chicago Convention that nominated him."

EVOLUTION AND DEMOCRACY.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Preaches of the Church and the Age.

In the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached on "The Church and the Spirit of the Age." He declared that the present century had shown itself remarkable for the development of two systems of thought—evolution and democracy. Evolution, he said, properly dated its rapid development from the publication of Darwin's book in 1859, and democracy, as now understood, from the English Reform bill of 1832.

Back of true evolution and true democracy, he declared, is the spirit of a wise and true God. There is wider and freer thought in these times than in former days, but the people should see to it that democracy does not drift into Anarchy, and that evolution is in the right direction. There should be no repetition of the scenes enacted at the Haymarket, in Chicago.

"There is a real evolution from evil toward good," he said. "The spirit of democracy has developed rapidly since fifty years ago. It was not well grown even at the time of the American Revolution, and at the time of the War of 1812 no marked progress had been made. It is our duty at this day to see that the standard of right is not undermined—that the world is not robbed of God.

"No political party or standard of patriotism should challenge the Church. A clergyman who is silent on the real issues of the day is not doing his duty. We must comprehend the universal fatherhood of God."

PUBLIC WEAL BETTER THAN PARTY.

The Rev. Mr. Cadman's Disparaging Allusions to Trinity Corporation.

The Rev. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, preached a political sermon yesterday morning. He began by urging all voters to observe unselfishness in politics.

"Public weal is better than party fealty," said he. "When a man tells me that he has never voted any but the Republican or the Democratic ticket, as the case may be, I am inclined to exclaim, 'How many scoundrels you must have voted for!'

"There are a number of men of Dr. Parkhurst's stamp in the city. One of them—Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of The Century Magazine—by his unselfish efforts made it possible for the authorities to order filthy and death-producing tenements to be pulled down, and landlords, including the Trinity Corporation, are obliged to furnish decent places of residence, in return for the money they receive from the poor.

"What a satire upon the Church of God that we are obliged to go outside of it for this kind of Christian work!"

Toward the close of his sermon he said:

"A faith too feebie to successfully attack Tammany saloonism and bad politics generally was impotent.

"I do not see why the red-haired Anarchist of the east side should be so very much blamed, when Messrs. Hill and Platt are running politics after the present fashion. Things morally wrong are being declared politically right.

"The proposal of a certain party to inflate the currency is preposterous. Loss and suffering would ensue, and the workingman would suffer most," said Mr. Cadman, and he deprecated the animosity between capital and labor.

Clerical Comment on Mr. Bryan.

"National Righteousness Essential to National Prosperity" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd's discourse in the Central Congregational Church last evening. He said: "Mr. Bryan is very fond of quoting Scripture. Like Richard III., he can gloss his words with a text. He is not always fortunate in his choice of metaphors and illustrations. His famous crown of thorns and cross of gold have passed into contempt."

TAMMANY'S BRYAN EFFORTS.

Thousands of Invitations Out for the Ratification Meeting.

Tammany Hall is making strong efforts to get up a great demonstration on the night of Sept. 29, when the Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting will be held in this city. Invitations, in large bundles, were sent to each district leader Saturday night, with directions to distribute them broadcast to voters without regard to party.

It was said yesterday that an invitation would be sent to every man on the registry list. Orders have also been issued to each district leader to turn out 200 men to march in a parade on the occasion, under penalty of being disciplined for failure. As there are thirty-five Assembly districts this means that at least 7,000 men will be in line if orders are obeyed.

In a morning paper yesterday John C. Sheehan was thus quoted:

"I would like to have you say this, that any man who claims allegiance to Tammany Hall and does not do his best to elect Bryan and Sewall will have no standing in the organization. Every leader of every district will mark the traitors. Never, now or hereafter, will any traitor be recognized in Tammany Hall. This is our fight—a fight for our name. Tammany will not be an organization of Democracy unless it gives its vote to Bryan and Sewall.

"No man can remain a member of Tammany Hall who does not vote the straight National and State ticket next November."

To newspaper men who called on Mr. Sheehan yesterday, he said that he stood by the sentiments attributed to him.

Among the men who have been prominent in Tammany and have repudiated Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform are ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, District Attorney John R. Fellows, former Recorder Smyth, John D. Crimmins, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and J. Sergeant Cram.

MME. NORDICA BACK AG

POSTAL CRIMINALS CAUGHT

STORIES OF BRIGANDAGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL.

Told in the Annual Report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell—Excellent Work of Post Office Inspectors in Hunting Down the Offenders—Many Mail Stage Robberies That Have Occurred in the West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General R. A. Maxwell, made public to-day, is chiefly remarkable for its record of brigandage in connection with the mail service of the country. The cases cited, some of them, date back a year or more, but they are replete with dime-novel incidents. A few examples follow:

On the night of June 14, 1893, in the midst of a barren sage-brush prairie, a highwayman accosted the driver of the mail stage one mile south of Houston, Idaho, and commanded him to "halt and hit the trail back, and hit it hard," which command was obeyed with alacrity, and the robber took possession of the mail stage and contents. There was no trace as to the identity of the robber, excepting that the driver thought he recognized the voice of one William B. Marsh. The case was given to an Inspector, who worked on the clue of Marsh's voice, and finally secured evidence sufficient to warrant his arrest, which was accomplished in April, 1894. At his trial last Summer, Marsh was promptly convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for the term of his natural life in the penitentiary at Detroit, Mich.

Another highway robbery of the mail stage was accomplished by George R. Hayes and Ulysses G. Pitts near Spearfish, S. D., in February, 1894. These men left their homes in the night and rode some distance to a convenient spot on the mail route. They blackened their faces with shoe polish, and when the mail stage approached they sprang upon the carrier and compelled him to hold up his hands while they rifled the pouches. This robbery was so carefully planned and skillfully executed that no clue whatever was obtained until June, 1895, sixteen months after the robbery occurred. With this clue as a basis, an Inspector at once resumed work on the case, and after several weeks of persistent effort succeeded in effecting the arrest of Hayes at Bolivar, Mo., on Aug. 9, 1895.

Pitts was arrested four days later at Pittsburg, Mo. The evidence secured by the Inspector was so complete that Pitts, by the advice of his attorney, pleaded guilty, and this compelled his confederate, Hayes, who was the principal actor in the crime, to do the same. Thus, after a lapse of one and a half years, these two criminals were apprehended a thousand miles from the scene of the robbery, and taken to Deadwood, S. D., for trial. Both were convicted, Hayes receiving a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary and Pitts a sentence of five years.

The Pacific coast furnishes a gratifying story of the successful pursuit and prosecution of James Pool and John Case, who, on the night of July 1, 1895, stopped and robbed the north-bound Oregon mail train near Riddles, Oregon.

The train was running at a high rate of speed, when it was suddenly brought to a standstill by the explosion of dynamite under the engine. A fusillade of dynamite was kept up on the outside for the purpose of intimidating the train crew and passengers, while one of the robbers walked through the train and gathered in the booty. So thoroughly awed were the crew and passengers that not a hand was raised against the bold intruder. An Oregon Sheriff, who chanced to be on the train, is said to have surrendered his pistol gracefully and to have held his hands up higher and longer than any one of his fellow-travelers.

Other notable cases are referred to, including the arrest of one of the most prominent of New-England's clergymen for sending to members of his church defamatory postal cards through the mails; the arrest of E. M. Blore, formerly express messenger on the line of the Lincoln and Deadwood Railway; the important arrest of "green goods" swindlers in Chicago and other places; the breaking up of numerous schemes to defraud, and, finally, the apprehension of the notorious murderer, H. H. Holmes, which was effected through the Post Office Inspectors.

Two thousand and forty-six Post Offices have been established in the past fiscal year, and 1,750 discontinued, a net gain of 296, the largest gain in the number of offices having been in Mississippi, 83; Georgia following with 54. The greatest loss has occurred in West Virginia, 23.

SEWALL'S FRIEND EXPLAINS

That Protection Circular and the Gold Charters for Ships.

Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, Me., a lifelong friend of Arthur Sewall, Popocratic nominee for Vice President, and interested with him in ships, is at the Holland House, on his return home from Washington.

Mr. Hyde was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he could explain what Mr. Sewall meant by sending out circulars as President of the American Merchant Marine Association, calling attention to the protective attitude of Mr. McKinley toward American shipping, and contrasting it with the free-trade policy of his own running mate on the Presidential ticket; whether it meant that Mr. Sewall was at heart a McKinley man.

Mr. Hyde said: "I cannot believe that Mr. Sewall knew that such letters were being circulated. I think the Secretary of the association, Alexander R. Smith, sent them out on his own responsibility, using the letter heads of the association with Mr. Sewall's name as President. I shall see the Secretary to-morrow, and ask him about it. No, I do not believe that Mr. Smith could have realized at the time just how the thing would look. I am unable to say what Mr. Smith's politics is. I myself am a gold Republican. And, though I am a stanch friend of Mr. Sewall's, I do not wish to see his ticket elected. In fact, I shall vote against him."

In regard to the gold clause in Mr. Sewall's shipping charters, Mr. Hyde said:

"Arthur Sewall & Co. are managers of these ships—the Roanoke and others. They handle them precisely as other good managers handle other ships. A good many people are interested with them. As I understand it, these charters are made as all other charters are made at this time, and it would not be business for Arthur Sewall & Co. to make them in any other way. This business has for some years been done by the junior partners of the concern. And I very much doubt if Mr. Sewall at this time knew anything about it, or, if he did, whether he or anybody else would have done the business different. To have made the charter payable in silver would have been to take Japanese coin, worth just half our own, and cheat himself and his partners out of just half the profits of the business."

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets.
Beautiful Color Blendings, now at lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

FED THE HUNGRY AT CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Gwilym's Free Bread Filled Galleries with Hearers.

The congregation of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, in Macdougal Street between Spring and Prince, was augmented yesterday morning. Long before the hour for service the church was besieged.

There were men whose appearance indicated all degrees of poverty. Some were neat and clean, some unkempt, some wore hats through the tops of which tufts of hair appeared and wore shoes from which their bare feet looked out. As they approached the building some of them hesitated and seemed ashamed to enter. At such times the sexton, who stood at the entrance, beckoned the backward ones to come on and directed them to take seats with the others in the gallery.

The capacity of the gallery was strained. Respectfully, with hats in hands, the seedy congregation sat during the service and listened attentively to the sermon delivered by the pastor, the Rev. D. V. Gwilym. After the benediction was pronounced the gallery occupants filed slowly down stairs, and, according to directions given them by Mr. Gwilym, presented themselves at the south side entrance of the church. There they were admitted, and as each man passed through the pastor's study, in the basement, a loaf of bread was given to him. Single men got small loaves, married men big ones. It was left for each to say to which size he was entitled, and it was observed that most of them took small loaves.

Many of the men brought newspapers with them, in which they wrapped their bread as they passed out of another doorway into the street. Others, however, had no use for paper. They were hungry and had no desire to conceal it. They broke their loaves as soon as they got outside and proceeded to devour the bread as only poor, starved, homeless, wretches can devour food.

"It was a pitiable sight," said Mr. Gwilym in speaking of it afterward, "and any one who witnessed it could not help being touched by such evidence of human misery. I have gained the confidence of a number of the men, and their stories are sad. The people of my congregation are becoming much interested in the work, and we hope that great good will be done through it."

Hereafter the distribution of the bread will be made after the evening service instead of in the morning. Some of the men are sensitive, Mr. Gwilym said, about coming on such a quest in daylight, and he wishes to respect their feelings.

LANDMARKS TO BE REMOVED.

Church and School Sites Needed for New East River Bridge Approach.

The news that the actual work of constructing the new East River Bridge is to be begun early next month has brought the residents, property owners, and business people of the district to be occupied by the New-York approach to a realization of the fact that they will soon have to move. Many old landmarks of the extreme east side will have to be destroyed to make way for the new structure.

About the most conspicuous and important of these is the Church of St. Rose of Lima, which has for a quarter of a century been the place of worship for the Roman Catholics of the neighborhood. The schoolhouse, which was built in comparatively recent years, will also have to be torn down.

The Bridge Commissioners say that the residents of the neighborhood need not be alarmed at present, as they will all have notice in time to give them a chance to move comfortably. Nearly all of the buildings in the blocks below Delancey Street between the East River and Clinton Street will ultimately have to be cleared off.

St. Rose's Church, which is in Cannon Street below Delancey, will be one of the first structures to go, and the school building, which is around in Delancey Street, will have to be removed with it.

The Parish of St. Rose was established in 1867 by the then Archbishop McCloskey, and the first pastor was the Rev. Michael McKenna. A temporary church was at once erected, and work on the present edifice was begun in 1870. The church was dedicated in 1871. It cost $96,000 and has a seating capacity of 1,300. The school building cost $25,000. There are about 3,500 Roman Catholics in the parish, at least 2,500 of whom attend the church.

Father McGinley, the present pastor of the church, says that as a great part of the parish will be wiped out by the bridge approach, scattering the parishioners over the city, it is likely that St. Rose's Parish will be consolidated with St. Mary's, the church of which is near by.

MONTEFIORE HOME CONCERT.

Entertainment by the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, gave its first monthly concert and reception of the season yesterday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. The guests were received informally in the board room of the home, where an entertainment was given by Mr. Loney, humorist; Miss Tillie Jacobs, elocutionist; Miss Kaserell, pianist; Mr. Silverman, vocalist, and little Edna Heine, a skirt dancer.

Charles Harris and Miss Bertha Simon had charge of the concert. Among the guests were the Misses Ray and Blanche Blumenthal, Amelie Simon, Rebecca Fox, Anna Krause, Jessie Weinburgh, Ray Gans, Millie E. Lesser, R. Lilienthal, J. M. Heyman, Leon Hirsh, G. C. Dryefus, Isidore Lichtenauer, David Lippman, M. Simon, "Joe" Fisher, E. B. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Soloman, Henry Hess, and Mortimer Heyman.

PROF. MOISSAN ARRIVES.

Represents University of Paris in Princeton's Celebration.

Prof. and Mrs. Moissan and Miss Moissan were among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Gascogne. Prof. Moissan comes to this country to represent the University of Paris at the sesquicentennial of Princeton University, Oct. 20 to 22.

The professor is a member of the French Institute and of the Legion of Honor, and is President of the French Chemical Society. He has won distinction by his discovery of a way to make artificial diamonds—at an enormous expense, however; for his success in experiments with the electric furnace; for the production of new compounds, and for the isolation of refractory metals.

Prof. Humphreys of Princeton met the visitor at Quarantine, and Prof. C. A. Doremus of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College awaited him at the pier. He will be the guest of Prof. Marquand while at Princeton.

Iceberg Far from Its Home.

The Netherlands-American Line steamship Maasdam, from Rotterdam, which arrived yesterday, reported passing an iceberg last Wednesday morning in latitude 47 degrees 24 minutes north, longitude 45 degrees 51 minutes west. It was about 350 feet long and 200 feet high, and around it were several detached fragments of ice. Icebergs rarely get as low as the steamship track at this season.

Boy's Leg Crushed by a Trolley Car.

While Henry Van Dixon, eleven years old, of 315 Oak Street, Passaic, N. J., was crossing Third Avenue at Baltic Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon he was knocked down by the fender of a Third Avenue trolley car. He rolled under the fender, and the front wheel of the car caught his left leg and badly crushed it. He was taken to the Seney Hospital.

TOOK REVENGE WITH ACID.

Mrs. Harris Disfigured John Schuss, Who Scorned Her.

Mrs. Sarah Harris of 1,909 Second Avenue yesterday threw a bottle of carbolic acid over John Schuss, an elevated railroad guard, at his home, 225 Delancey Street, and also over his mother, because Schuss refused to marry her. Fortunately for Mr. and Mrs. Schuss, the acid was diluted, but it was strong enough to burn their faces painfully.

Schuss formerly boarded with Mrs. Harris. Her husband obtained a divorce, and the court sent her four children to an institution. Since then Mrs. Harris has wanted to marry Schuss, but he declined, and left the house. She has lately haunted his present home, and yesterday forced her way into his apartments and pleaded with him to marry her. He again refused, and she threw the acid in his face and some of it went over his mother.

Mrs. Harris said it was vitriol and she was glad she had disfigured him. She was arrested, and in the Essex Market Police Court she was held for a further hearing.

THREW A CLEAVER AT HIM.

Miss Muzzio's Answer to a Recreant Lover Who Pleaded.

Gretta Muzzio, thirty-four years old, keeps a small grocery on the Bull's Ferry Road, Union Hill, N. J. She became engaged some time ago to be married to Gaetal Larese. The date fixed for the wedding was May 10. Miss Muzzio made elaborate arrangements for her wedding, but on the morning of May 10 Larese left the town.

When Miss Muzzio found that she had been jilted she lost no time in repining, but went back to her grocery and found consolation in counting her profits. After a while she found another lover, to whom, report says, she is to be married at Christmas.

Larese returned to Union Hill yesterday. One of his friends told him that Miss Muzzio had consoled herself for his perfidy. He said he would soon fix that. He went to Miss Muzzio's store and offered an apology for his conduct, though it was not one that suited Miss Muzzio. Larese coolly told her that he had forgotten that he was to be married May 10, and accepted an offer on that day to go to Boston. Miss Muzzio told him he need not apologize; she was glad to be rid of him. This made Larese angry. He told her he knew the man who had supplanted him in her affections. He would give her just one month to discard the man, and if she did not do it he would kill the fellow.

Miss Muzzio seized a big cleaver that lay on the meat bench and chased Larese out of the store. He stopped on the sidewalk and wanted to argue the matter, but Miss Muzzio aimed a blow at his head with the cleaver. Larese dodged and the clever hit a telegraph pole. It cut a gash in the pole a quarter of an inch deep. Larese took but one look at it, then he dashed wildly down the Bull's Ferry Road and did not stop until he had passed the confines of the town.

HOME RULE IN EDUCATION.

Brooklyn's Board Wants to Retain Its Power over Schools.

The Brooklyn Board of Education is anxious to discover whether it will exist under the Greater New-York charter. A few weeks ago a committee of seven, with Horace E. Dresser as Chairman, was appointed to confer with the Sub-Committee on Education of the Greater New-York Commission. After several meetings the committee adopted a report and presented it to the full board. W. H. Maxwell was the only member who refused to vote for it. His reason for not voting for it was that in his opinion the plan for local committees was not the best that could be adopted.

Mr. Dresser wrote to Seth Low, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Education, asking for a conference. Mr. Low was then on his vacation. He replied that he would fix a date to hear the Brooklyn men's ideas when he returned to the city. He returned on Friday, and at the meeting to be held to-day it will be decided if and when the desired conference shall be held.

Mr. Dresser is confident that the sub-committee will be satisfied to grant to the different counties home rule in educational affairs.

"The Brooklyn Board of Education," he said last night, "by its adoption of the committee's report, committed itself to the plan of a separate board for each county included within the limits of the Greater New-York—that is, a board for New-York, another for Kings County, another for Queens County, and another for Richmond County. It is proposed that the Mayor of Greater New-York shall appoint the members of these different boards from residents of the counties where the boards shall be established. It is also proposed that each board shall appoint a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the four Superintendents so appointed shall constitute a board to examine applicants for teachers' certificates, and that the certificates issued by this board shall render the recipient eligible for appointment in any of the four counties of Greater New-York.

"The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn represents educationally the people of Brooklyn, and it is almost unanimous in its belief that the present system is about the best that can be devised for Brooklyn. It believes it voices the sentiment of Brooklyn in asking that this system be retained, with only such modification as may be necessary for the consolidation with New-York."

The Brooklyn Institute has arranged for a discussion on "Educational Systems in Greater New-York," to be held next month before the department of pedagogy.

STABBED IN A BARROOM.

An Early Morning Quarrel That May Result in a Death.

James Kiernan, a longshoreman, who lives in West Eleventh Street, but whose exact address is not known, is in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen which was inflicted during a barroom row by William Brickel of 165 Perry Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He is likely to die.

Kiernan, Brickel, John Hausby of 139 Bank Street, Alfred Coates of 127 Bank Street, and Dennis Fitzgerald of 162 Perry Street were in Flannery's saloon, at Washington and West Eleventh Streets, and seemed to be on the best of terms with each other, when Brickel and Kiernan began to fight. They were separated, and Brickel started toward the door, but turned and, taking a large knife from his pocket, leaped upon Kiernan and stabbed him.

Brickel was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court and held for felonious assault. Kiernan made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Dobbs, but could not give a clear account of the quarrel.

A Chicago Alderman Robbed.

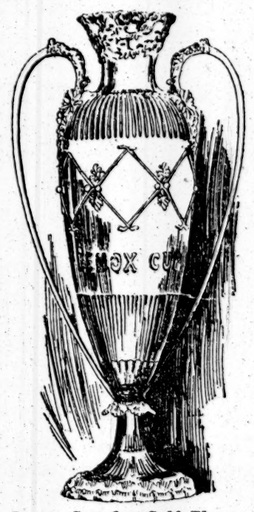
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Frank Gazzolo, Alderman from the Eleventh Ward, was stopped within twenty feet of his house last night by two robbers. He tried to argue them out of it, but every time he spoke one of the robbers hit him on the nose with the muzzle of a revolver. They took $25 and valuable papers.

You are not "Shaken before Taken"
With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive and remedial form of medication is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to miasmatic poison has been demonstrated for over forty years past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly aided by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility, and rheumatism.

HANDSOME CUP FOR GOLFERS.

To be Played for During the Coming Week at Lenox.

This will be golf week at Lenox. The fashionable season is now in full swing at this Autumn resort, and the contest for the Lenox Cup, a picture of which is given herewith, will serve to bring together a host of the enthusiasts at the game. Representatives from the leading golf clubs in this city, Boston, Chicago, and other



Lenox Cup for Golf Players.

cities will be on hand to play for the possession of this very handsome trophy. The play for the cup will begin on Tuesday, the first round, at 10 A. M., being to qualify contestants for the cup. The second round will be played in the afternoon at 2:30, and play will continue Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, until the custody of the cup for the first year is settled.

The contest for the cup is open to all golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association. The cup will be held by the club of which the sucessful player is a member for one year, and the first three players to finish will receive gold, silver, and bronze medals. The trophy is to be played for in September of each year, on the links of the Lenox Golf Club, until some player shall win it twice in sucessive years. A ladies' cup, presented by Mme. de Heredia, and the Sloane Cup will be played for on Monday. On Thursday there will be a contest for the Alexandre Cup, at 18 holes, medal play, and on Saturday a professional competition for prizes aggregating $395.

The Lenox Cup, the chief prize of the tourney, is classical in form, and was designed and manufactured by Theodore B. Starr, 206 Fifth Avenue, this city. The cup has an etched scene of a golf game in progress on the Lenox links on one side, with the inscription: "The Lenox Cup," in applied letters, on the other. The places for engraving the names of winners are made of applied golf sticks, arranged in the form of a diamond, these being connected by branches of laurel. Around the top of the neck the ornamentation is composed of thistles and field flowers. The finish of the cup is of French gray oxidizing. The height is 24 inches, the weight 153 ounces, and the cost $500.

CYCLE SHOW PROSPECTS.

Biggest Exhibition in the Trade's History Expected in February.

Active preparations are being made for the National cycle exhibition of 1897 by the National Cycle Board of Trade. President R. Lindsay Coleman has called a meeting of the Board of Directors for Monday, Oct. 5, at 271 Broadway, at 10:30 A. M., for the final adjustment of matters connected with the exhibitions, election of members, and other matters of interest to the trade.

Applications for space at the Eastern exhibition, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace of Industry, in Lexington Avenue, Feb. 6 to 13, 1897, were opened on Saturday. There were applications from 183 manufacturers and dealers. It is evident from this that the exhibition next year will eclipse any previous efforts of the trade. Last year, when the applications for space were closed, only 112 were filed, there being an increase this year of over 50 per cent.

President Coleman will return to this city from Chicago early this week, and will at once proceed to allot spaces. Applicants for spaces will be notified of their allotments in the course of the next ten days. Four hundred and ten spaces have been applied for at the New-York exhibition, and it now appears that additional space will have to be provided.

Good Road for Cyclists.

The newly macadamized road between College Point and Flushing is now open for traffic, a fact which will gratify bicycle riders, as it now completes the finest stretch of roads for Sunday and century runs around New-York.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Chief Consul Robert Gentle of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, has appointed a committee to make nominations for division officers. It consists of Theodore F. Merseles, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City, Chairman; Charles W. Norwood, Tourist Club, Paterson; George B. Minshall, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; Miles Whittlesey, Mercer County Wheelmen, Trenton, and Percy B. Lovell, Moorestown.

—The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City will be asked at the next meeting to pass an ordinance forbidding heavy trucking on the new asphalt route from Jersey City Heights to the Pennsylvania Ferry, now being constructed through Mercer, Henderson, York, and Hudson Streets.

—A big party of members of the Essex County Wheelmen of Newark took a run to Rockaway Beach yesterday. In Brooklyn the Newarkers were met by the Glenmore Wheelmen, with whom they continued their run. The outing proved to be a most enjoyable one.

—It seemed as if everybody able to ride a wheel was out yesterday. The weather was too charming to resist the chance for an outing, and the boulevards, the parks, and the passable roads radiating to the suburbs were crowded with devotees of the popular pastime.

—The Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City have leased the building at Jersey Avenue and Third Street for a clubhouse. They will take possession on Oct. 1.

—Edward Beacom, the manager of the Olympia Park track, has decided to hold a set of cycle races next Saturday evening.

—The Good Roads Association of Hudson County will be incorporated as soon as the legal steps can be taken.

Standing of the Baseball Clubs.

There were two ball games in the National League championship series played yesterday. The Cincinnatis defeated Louisville, 4 to 3, and St. Louis defeated Chicago, 3 to 2, which leaves the standing of the clubs as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	87	37	.702
Cleveland	77	45	.631
Cincinnati	76	49	.608
Boston	70	56	.556
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	64	60	.516
New-York	61	64	.488
Philadelphia	60	64	.484
Brooklyn	56	69	.448
Washington	55	70	.440
St. Louis	38	89	.299
Louisville	35	90	.280

Youthful Croquet Expert.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Sackett Duryea, a boy of fifteen, bore off the championship honors in the first class at the third annual croquet tournament, which closed in this city yesterday. The lad's accuracy and skill in the management of the ball and mallet were unapproachable by even the best players of the country. But for a "fluke," he would have won all the eight games in which he was entered. His antagonists included the exchampion of the United States and others of National renown, but Dr. Veasey of Wilmington, Del., was the only one who scored a victory over him. Two of the games won by young Duryea were taken by him before his opponent had passed a single wicket, and one game was won on a single play.

Michael and Starbuck May Meet.

It will be decided to-day by the Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen when the club's racing programme, interfered with by Saturday's storm, will be run off. If arrangements can be made, it is probable that the remainder of the programme will be decided at the Manhattan Beach track some day this week.

Negotiations for an hour's match race between Michael, the Welsh rider, and Starbuck of Philadelphia, are pending, and if Frank Fowler, the latter's backer, has his way, the race will take place along with the Quill Club's unfinished programme. "Tom" Eck, who is Michael's manager, seems to be in no hurry. Mr. Fowler said yesterday that he had been drawn into the negotiations through expressing the opinion, after the hour race on Friday, that Starbuck could have defeated Michael with equally good pacemaking. He now proposes to see the match through to the end. Eck will probably not agree to any date within a month, it being his desire to put it off so as to secure a perfectly drilled set of pacemakers for Michael.

Yacht Race Postponed.

The match race between the yachts Amorita and Quissetta, which was set for the first three days of this week, has been postponed to Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Bits of Yachting News.

—Charles L. Seabury & Co. have entered into an agreement with one of their former customers to construct a 170-foot flush deck steel steam yacht, 21-foot beam, with a speed of seventeen miles per hour. She is to be modern in every detail, mahogany deck houses fore and aft, electric lights, steam windlass, &c. The vessel will be built at the new works at Morris Heights, N. Y., of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., consolidated, and will be ready for delivery in May, 1897, in commission.

—The Gas Engine and Power Company is building a fifty-foot auxiliary naphtha launch, with cabins. She will be yawl-rigged, and will cruise in Southern waters this Winter. The boat is built on an order of W. Ashby Jones of Richmond, Va.

—Among the recent sales through Seabury & Co.'s New-York office is the fifty-foot naphtha launch Olive, to John W. Slater of Rhode Island. This boat is being prepared for a Southern cruise and will be used in Florida this Winter.

Shot Dead by a Dissolute Man.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Simon B. Shaw, aged fifty-eight years, a dissolute character of Fries Mill, Cumberland County, last night shot and killed Stultz Carlisle, aged twenty-seven years, of Leesburg. Williamina Wilson, married, and aged but sixteen years, kept house for Shaw, and she and her sister, Miss Maggie Bozarth, and their cousin, Mrs. Laura Silvers, had many callers. Shaw became jealous, and when Stultz Carlisle called with his cousin, Walter Carlisle, last night, he met them and shot Stultz dead. The murderer was brought to jail this afternoon. He claims that the shooting was accidental. The three women and Walter Carlisle are held as witnesses. Carlisle secured bail and was released, but the women are in jail.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8005, 6365, 8795, 8813, 8785, 8387, 8486, 8692, 6893, 8639, 7721, 7870, 8309, 8858.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 2448, 2545, 1874, 2248, 2577, 1175, 2403, 2415, 2500, 2501, 2584, 2338, 2346.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 834, 2115, 1363, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 2597, 2159, 1344, 2586, 8473, 1941.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—, J.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—No. 1135, will of Henry B. Brant, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1198, will of Kastine Inmanni, (No. 1,) at 10:30 A. M. No. 1199, will of Christine Ehmanni, (No. 2,) at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Maria S. Kenyon, J. Perry Hampton, Michael Lynch, Henry Burnstein, Giuseppi Cella, Herman Fluegel, Benjamin F. Beckel, at 10:30 A. M.; Charles Schultz, Henry Bacharach, Mary Bauer, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C.J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Horstmann vs. Goldman—John Hone, Jr. Horstmann vs. Goldman—Henry D. Macdona.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—more vs. Imperial Guano Company—Arthur J. Newton.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Samuel R. Hooker, Elizabeth Clark, Charles Mutz, Elizabeth Jane Perry, Richard Schierenbeck, Thomas Williams, George Lang, Theresa F. Flynn, Jane Hall Green, formerly Jane Hall; Alexander Wright, Stanislaus Mealeck, Carolina Seltz, Amanda Manheim, Mary A. Deschaumess. Accounting of Alfred G. Hohn. The estates of Paulina M. Cornwell, Mary L. McKeown. Inventory of Patrick Kenney.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and ALABAMA, threatening weather, with but little if any rain, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, showers, cooler in southern portions, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, showers, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, followed by showers in the western portions, easterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light showers, light to fresh westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cooler in western portion, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler, northerly winds. IOWA and NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, generally fair, preceded by showers in southern portions, variable winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northeasterly to easterly winds.

Signals are displayed at Duluth.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

BICYCLES.

Bicycle Snaps, $5 and Up.
3,000 to select from; all makes. Columbias, $15 to $29; Victors, $10 to $25; Spaldings, $19; Credenda, $15; Keatings, $25; Ormondes, $5; Singer, $7; Rudge, $9; Crescent, $7; Sterlings, $25; Warwick, $17; Tourist, $15; Liberty, $20; Monarch, $19; Royal, $29; Elmore, $29. 2,000 new Toledos, Heralds, Eclipse, Eries, Peerless, Fays, Wilhelms, $17.50 to $39. Fully guaranteed.
ESTABLISHED 4 YEARS.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basement. 114 Nassau St. Nr. Beekman St.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 28th to Oct. 3d, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.
MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Sept. 30th.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 5th.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

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REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gymnasium.
For further particulars address the Principal.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.
W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
Reopens Oct. 1. A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room. Principals at school from 9 to 2.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
(Episcopal.)
6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys: prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Rugby Military Academy.
91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West.
Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

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A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Land of the Living—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—El Capitan—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—1:00 to 11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1896.

BUILD FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. THACHER has concluded to accept the nomination, plant himself upon the State issue planks of the platform, and put to one side the Bryanist plank.

The distinction is too fine for honest minds. The adjourned convention of the National Democracy of New-York can concern itself with no such miserable questions as that. THACHER is not a destination. He is not even a milestone. He is a starting-post, set in the barren soil of compromise. There he will stand long after the National Democracy has gone forward to its work.

The future is the chief concern of National Democrats. The needs and the tactics of its present canvass are not the full measure of the duty with which the Brooklyn Convention has charged itself. The principles of Democracy, abandoned by the regular organization, are in the sole keeping of the National Democrats. To transmit them unimpaired and to build up an efficient party to sustain them is the duty of the hour for that convention.

The new party can be built up to majority proportions only by the courage and the wisdom of the builders. The founders of the Republican Party achieved a prompt success because they had a sound moral issue and broke with Whig traditions. The old Whigs hobbled after them fast enough when victory was in sight. There can be no compromises now with men who are capable of treating with organized Bryanism as though it were Democracy.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The commission created to frame a charter or a system of administration for the enlarged City of New-York provided for by the last Legislature, in pursuance of the popular vote of 1894, is expected to get down to its work this week, and it is desirable that the public should not lose interest in it in the excitement of the political campaign. A Committee on Draft has been engaged through a sub-committee all Summer in preparing a form for the commission to work upon. This is largely the work of Mr. DE WITT of Brooklyn, and is likely to serve rather as a suggestion than as an actual basis of action.

The bulk of the work that has been done, and the most useful part of it, consists of an adaptation of existing provisions of law, mainly in the Consolidation act of this city, to the scheme of government for the enlarged municipality, and it is only with the framework to which this is adapted that the commission will have to deal with especial pains. It is not likely to adopt without material change the main features of Mr. DE WITT's plan. His borough system is too artificial, and, so far as administrative division is made, it will be better to build upon the lines of existing communities than to carve the territory in an arbitrary fashion. His two-chambered Assembly, with different and unequal bases of representation, is an inexpedient device. The general principle of single-headed departments, with deputies to have charge in districts, is sound. But these are matters to which the commission will give serious attention, and its action will be watched with interest.

This consolidation, so far as details and a complete adjustment are concerned, will inevitably be a gradual process, and it may not be completed satisfactorily for years. It is therefore highly desirable that the commission should not try to do too much, and that it should do wisely and carefully what it undertakes. An attempt to establish a complete and unified system of administration over all the area of Greater New-York at one stroke would result in so many complications and practical difficulties of transition and adjustment as to imperil the whole scheme. A charter providing for this would provoke endless debate and differences of opinion, and if adopted might cause so much friction as to be unworkable. A judicious framework within which existing functions can proceed without interruption and be attached to new agencies—at once so far as that is practicable, and then progressively as the conditions require—is what is wanted. A good beginning on broad fundamental lines should be the aim of the commission.

IS THIS DECENT?

Mr. BRYAN referred to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on Saturday in the following words: "These men are the public servants of the American people, and they have no more right to betray the people into the hands of the Shylocks of London than BENEDICT ARNOLD had to betray the youthful American Nation into the hands of the British."

At another point in his speech he said, also referring to the President and Secretary and the policy he attributed to them: "I denounce the policy as more cruel and heartless than political domination of a foreign power. I would rather, as some one has said, put our army in the hands of a foreign General, or our navy in command of a foreign Admiral, than to put the Treasury Department in the hands of a Secretary who would barter it away to a syndicate. I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would resist the progress of an invading army coming to attack our homes."

At still another point Mr. BRYAN said: "I am glad that our opponents are step by step revealing to the public eye this heartless, merciless, criminal policy. I am glad that they have told the people that we must have gold alone, and then confessed to the public that we are in the hands of two banking syndicates and must pay them for that gold whatever they want."

This is very violent language. Were Mr. BRYAN running for Congress it might be overlooked, because it would attract little notice, reach few minds, and have but slight effect. But he is a candidate for the Presidency. He was speaking at the National capital. His words go the length and breadth of the land. And he declares that the financial policy of the Government of the United States should be resisted "as I would resist the progress of an invading army coming to attack our homes." That is, logically, by force of arms. And he compares the President and Secretary of the Treasury to BENEDICT ARNOLD, and accuses them of treachery as base. BENEDICT ARNOLD, had he been caught, would have been hanged.

We do not for a moment suppose that Mr. BRYAN intends to take arms to resist the redemption of the obligations of the United States in gold, or that he would, if he could, hang Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. CARLISLE. Logically, it would be his duty to do these things, after what he has said; but he has not the slightest desire to do them. He is simply trying to get votes by hysterical appeals to ignorance and prejudice. He will undoubtedly lose more than he can gain, but is such language decent?

IS THIS HONEST?

"When this Administration advised the repeal of the Sherman law you were told that the repeal of that act would remedy the difficulty." So said Mr. BRYAN Saturday night. It is not true. The situation which induced the President to call Congress in extraordinary session in 1893 was described in his message as "largely the result of a financial policy which the Executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise legislation which must be executed until repealed by Congress." "Largely," not wholly. Mr. CLEVELAND never went further than that. He knew too well that back of the law of 1890 was the law of 1878, which compelled the reissue of legal tenders after they had been once redeemed. While that remained the difficulty could not be really remedied.

"Now, the Secretary of the Treasury," continues Mr. BRYAN, "informs you that, even if the greenbacks and Treasury notes were all retired so that there would not be a dollar of paper money to be presented for gold, yet it would be his duty (whenever in his opinion it became necessary) to redeem silver dollars in gold and start another endless chain and drain upon the Treasury. According to the doctrine laid down in Mr. CARLISLE'S letter, you cannot stop the drain of gold from the Treasury until you retire all the silver dollars and silver certificates, and leave nothing but gold as the money of the country." This is a cunning perversion of the truth. Mr. CARLISLE, in his letter of Sept. 16, after quoting the words of the laws of 1890 and of 1893, said:

"With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins (silver dollars) and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their Government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the Government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities the silver coins have not depreciated in value. It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and, although silver dollars and silver certificates have not up to the present time been received in exchange for gold, yet if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. But, if our present policy is adhered to, and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage."

Now, Mr. CARLISLE knew when he wrote this letter, and Mr. BRYAN ought to know, that "if the greenbacks and Treasury notes were all retired, so that there would not be a dollar of paper money to be presented for gold," there would be no more demand for gold from the Treasury than there was for rain-water in the ark. Mr. BRYAN twists the truth too much.

"NATIONAL DEMOCRACY" IN NEW-YORK.

A comparison of the names which figured prominently in the proceedings of the Bryan notification meeting in this city on the 12th of August, and in the Buffalo Convention of last week, with those which will figure in the proceedings of the Palmer and Buckner ratification meeting and the Brooklyn Convention this week will serve to show where the brains and character of the Democratic Party are to be found in the State of New-York. There are certain names that have been familiar in Democratic politics in this State which are "conspicuous by their absence" from all lists that would indicate the political whereabouts of their possessors, and this year these "don't count."

When we consider the inconsistency of the "organization" representatives at Buffalo, the half-hearted way in which the work of "indorsing" the Chicago platform and ticket has been done, and the total absence of any sign of popular approval of the tergiversation which has been executed in the name of Democracy in this State, we are justified in believing that the real sympathy of the mass of Democratic voters is with the platform and ticket adopted at Indianapolis. Those who are merely citizens and voters, concerned for the well-being of the country and the integrity of their party principles, and not anxious about the political future of themselves as individuals, will not stand in awe of the label of "regularity" attached to a ticket which stands for all that is irregular and revolutionary in politics.

If the "National Democracy" puts up a full ticket for Electors and State officers, and for members of Congress and of the Assembly, so as to be represented by a complete column under the emblem of the Ship on the official ballot, it would not be surprising if it drew to itself the greater part of the Democratic vote of the State. There would be every inducement for sound Democrats to vote for such a ticket. It would not in the least endanger the cause of sound money, as it is involved in this canvass, for there is no doubt of the choice of McKinley Electors in this State in any case, and the more the Democratic vote is divided the more certain is that result. It would not imperil the party's chance of controlling the State Government, for that chance would have been utterly destroyed at Buffalo, if anything had remained of it after the action at Chicago.

On the other hand, there would be some distinct benefits from a large support of the National Democratic ticket in this State. If it should be larger than the Bryan vote, the benefit would be enormous. If it made the support of MCKINLEY and of BLACK a purely Republican support, and gave it the distinct meaning which belongs to it so much the better, for it would act as a restraint upon the abuse of a party victory. It would prove that the Democrats of the State were still Democrats, and not Populists, and would bring the party speedily back to its bearings. It would be the best assurance that it is of that "true Democracy" whose "future historian," in the language of a Republican Senator, speaking at a McKinley demonstration the other day, "will trace its title through the Indianapolis Convention," and not that at Chicago.

THE DOG'S SIDE OF IT.

"The more I see of men the better I like dogs," is one of the cynical remarks attributed to Lord BYRON. If an enlightened dog could give proper expression to his sentiments he might have much to say on the question of the extirpation of his race, advocated with such feline ferocity by a female literary person of Great Britain. He might maintain, for one thing, that much of the hysterical dread of him is due to the foolishness of men, and especially of women.

He would doubtless be obliged to admit that his race has the misfortune to be subject, in instances so rare that few persons have actual knowledge of an authentic case, to a terrible malady that makes his desperate bite fatal, but that malady has distinct symptoms, which, if intelligently considered, would be an effectual warning. But he is not allowed to have any disease that disturbs his equanimity, especially in hot weather, which is not provocative of rabies, without being assailed with sticks and stones and driven to his death with an unmerited verdict of madness. The first symptom of a convulsive fit, from which a little care would rescue him, excites alarm and seals his doom, though men, and even cats, may have fits with impunity.

But suppose a dog does occasionally go mad and in the fierce desperation of snapping at everything in his way bite without discrimination a harmless child or a worthy citizen. He does not mean to do it, and he is almost sure to be a homeless and uncared-for cur, or one whose disorder might have been observed in time to prevent all harm. Why not, he might plead, confine your war of extermination to the homeless, the uncared-for, and the worthless, and use some discrimination in your own madness? A really enlightened dog would assent to a policy which few men are willing to advocate with reference to their own race—the elimination of those that are vicious or dangerous or even good for nothing.

If given to resentment, the philosophic canine might retort upon men that they are not free from dangerous qualities. Not only are they addicted to vices and maladies which imperil the safety of each other, but they fall upon poor dumb beasts, even the innocent and harmless, and destroy their lives without compunction and from mere passion or wantonness, and even for "sport." While they occasionally kill one of their own number for some direful offense against their kind, they do not propose to exterminate all those who are liable to become dangerous.

Dogs, in common with other beasts, have suffered many cruel outrages at the hands of the human race. If "man's inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn," man's brutality to brutes has caused a general dread of his presence in the earth. Suppose the dog should ally himself with other victims of human ferocity and enter upon a war of extermination against the race of men. The lack of equal resources, mental and material, rather than a lack of justice in his cause, would deprive him of a chance of success, but nobody fears from him any such vindictive purpose or a moral capacity for carrying it out. But if he could plead his own cause in the publications of the day, he might make out a stronger case for the extirpation of mankind than can be made out against the right of his race to live. Give the dog a chance in the argument.

THE FULL VOTE IN ARKANSAS.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 18th publishes in a Little Rock dispatch the full returns from Arkansas, with comparisons for 1894 and 1892, from which we compile the following table:

	Democratic.	Republican.	Populist.
1892.....	90,115	33,644	31,117
1894.....	74,809	26,085	24,541
1896.....	91,124	35,836	18,989

We disregard the Prohibition vote, which at its highest was only 1,551. In comparison with the State election in 1892, preceding the last Presidential election, it will be seen that the increase in the Democratic vote is only 1,009, the increase in the Republican vote is a little larger, but still small—2,192—while the falling off in the Populist vote is 17,128, or 55 per cent. The Democratic plurality over the Republicans is almost exactly the same—56,288 in 1896 and 56,471 in 1894.

There are several plain inferences from these figures. One is that the nomination of BRYAN on the National ticket, as a bid for Populist support, is a dead failure. The straight Populist vote fell off 17,000, but either they did not vote the Democratic ticket, or they only offset the Democrats who did not vote. Another inference is that the Republicans have made a small but distinct gain on the Democrats, and a very large gain on Democrats and Populists combined. The combined majority of the Democrats and Populists in 1892 was 87,588; this year it is only 69,277—a decline of 18,311. Unquestionably, BRYAN, as the candidate of the Democrats and Populists, is expected to poll a very much heavier vote in such a State as Arkansas than a Democratic candidate would have polled. But the joint vote of the two parties falls off 18,000, or more than 20 per cent.

This certainly shows that the States of which Arkansas is the type will not compensate Mr. BRYAN for his heavy losses in the North, East, and Middle West. On the contrary, Populist as he is, his nomination is followed by a loss of 55 per cent. of the Populist vote in Arkansas, with no perceptible gain in the Democratic vote.

There is to be a meeting of Democratic clubs in St. Louis on Oct. 3, and Senator JONES, Chairman of the National Committee, wishing to know what arrangements had been made for rates, sent his stenographer to the Chairman of the Central Passenger Committee of the associated railroads to find out. The young man came back, flushed and agitated, with the information that there were no special rates.—HENRY GEORGE, in The Journal.

Suppose a gang of burglars should send word to Chairman JONES that in the practice of their calling they were about to visit his home; that they proposed to carry off as much of his property as they could and to destroy the rest, and that they would esteem it a favor if he would pay their traveling expenses one way. Is it not likely that their messenger would return flushed and agitated from the interview? Mr. JONES knows that the simplest and surest of all the object lessons in regard to free silver is that taught by the case of the railroads. For carrying freight and passengers they would be paid in silver at the present mile rates, which are mostly fixed by law. It would take two of the silver dollars they received to buy each one of the gold dollars needed to pay the interest on their bonds. There would not be dollars enough left to pay their employés except at reduced wages, and the stockholders would get no dividends. Every railroad in the country would be bankrupted. And Chairman JONES asks the railroads to give half-rate tickets to the men who are "putting up the job"!

The contest this year, my countrymen, if it results in a victory for the Republicans, will not be a mere party victory, but a victory, deeper, broader, and more significant, inasmuch as it will represent the votes of men of all parties who unite with the Republican Party in the patrotic purpose to preserve the honor of the country.—Major MCKINLEY to the railroad men at Canton.

What use are you going to make of the victory? To fill with good Republicans all the offices open to appointment? To put upon the statute book, as opportunity offers and arrangements with the silver Senators permit, successive McKinley tariff laws providing high and higher protection? The voters who will decide the contest and give the victory to you are not Republicans, and they do not want McKinley tariff laws. After you are elected we shall from time to time do you the service of recalling your words and these facts.

Our neighbor The World protests with the deep fervor of conviction against the waste and burden of Miss- and neither helped, and all in the name of patriotism and protection.

Mr. HOKE SMITH declared at Dalton, Ga., on Saturday that he had not changed his convictions since he advocated the gold standard two years ago. His convictions no longer control his action. What earthly difference, then, can his convictions or his action make to his fellow-citizens? He is the Thacher of Georgia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Free-silver men and papers have been making much use of editorials which appeared in The Louisville Courier-Journal in 1886, and especially of one which was printed Aug. 11 of that year, and which has been falsely attributed by them to Mr. HENRY WATTERSON. This one has been distributed in circular form by the thousand throughout the length and breadth of the land, and, as The Courier-Journal says, so much ado is being made over it that the silverites seem to rest their case on the assumption that because The Courier-Journal published a silver editorial in 1886, free silver is, always has been, and always must be right. Concerning the authorship of this editorial, The Courier-Journal has remained silent for reasons which all right-minded men will appreciate and admire, but so much is being made of it, it now finds it necessary to explain that it was not written by Mr. WATTERSON, (he being abroad at the time, and one of his European letters appearing on the same page on which the editorial was published,) but that its author was Col. W. H. CHILTON. "Nobody," The Courier-Journal says, "was concerning himself about free silver, except Col. CHILTON, whose mind it is now known, though it was not known then, was impaired when he wrote the editorial of August, 1886. Growing steadily worse, it was not long after the publication of that editorial that his unfortunate condition became apparent, and he was relieved of his work and taken to the Lakeland Asylum, where he died." Since his departure from the paper no editorial word in favor of free silver has appeared in The Courier-Journal.

—The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier gives up all hope, if it ever entertained any, that the Electoral vote of its State can be kept from Mr. BRYAN at the election in November, "unless a miracle be performed," but all the same it sensibly recognizes the advisability of a reorganization of the National Democracy in South Carolina upon the broad lines of National opportunity and duty. "Whether the organization should place an Electoral ticket in the field in the circumstances," it says, "should be carefully considered not by half a handful of men, however high and patriotic their motives, but by a convention composed of sound-money Democrats from all the counties in the State. We believe in the Indianapolis platform and would like to see South Carolina cast its Electoral votes for the Indianapolis nominees. But the situation in this State is very peculiar, and should be dealt with as a condition, and not as a theory."

—The Republican campaign in Texas, which is now to be entered upon with Mr. EDWARD H. R. GREEN as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is being looked forward to by the Democratic managers of the State with uncommon interest, despite the enormous majority the Democratic Party has always had in the State. The Republicans are to make a determined fight on a sound-money platform, and their State Convention extended a cordial and earnest invitation to ex-President HARRISON to come down there and make two or three of his strong speeches. An effort is to be made to induce Speaker REED also to visit the State and speak, and there will also be another class of speakers, including, if they can be obtained, Col. JOHN R. FELLOWS of New-York, who, it is said, has promised to go; Judge TARVER of Georgia, and JOSIAH PATTERSON of Tennessee. There may be one or two sound-money Congressmen from Texas in the next House, after all.

—Dr. NORMAN KERR's article in The Cosmopolitan Magazine on the use of intoxicants has attracted uncommonly wide attention in the American press, and, while agreeing with his positions in the main, many writers do not readily accept all his theories as correct. Commenting upon his paper, The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press says: "Many people will demur at his utter condemnation of the use of alcohol in any form and in any conditions, although there is some logic in his assertion that complete abstinence is the only cure for persons who are to any extent a slave to the habit. On the other hand, many others will take exception to the idea that drunkards are not to be held responsible for their actions on the ground that inebriety is a disease. Such a rule, if put in force, would open the way for license in all directions. It is not likely to go into force, of course, and Dr. KERR would probably not favor it."

—How the action of the Popocratic Convention at Buffalo appears to true Democrats of other States may be inferred from the comments of that sterling and unswerving advocate of sound Democratic principles and policies The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press. "Not in the history of the Democratic Party of New-York State," says The Free Press, "has a more pitiable spectacle been presented by a convention assembled in the name of the party than was afforded by the gathering at Buffalo. By nominating THACHER for Governor the delegates followed Senator HILL'S wishes, and by the indorsement of BRYAN and free silver they expect to maintain the regularity of the State machine; but the nomination of a sound-money Democratic ticket, which will surely follow, will make the defeat of THACHER certain, and the votes of true Democrats in November will give the machine a new definition of regularity."

—Col. JOHN S. MOSBY, the former Confederate guerrilla leader and United States Consul at Hongkong, China, who has been ill with appendicitis for three months past in San Francisco, part of the time seriously, had greatly improved at latest mail advices, and is taking much interest in the Presidential campaign. He had been much pleased by the receipt of a letter from Judge RICHARDS of Louisville, who has been on the Kentucky Supreme bench and who when a boy was Major on Col. MOSBY'S staff. The Judge wrote him that there was no doubt in his mind about the Republicans carrying Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, or Delaware.

—Ex-Gov. ROBERT M. MCLANE of Maryland, who says that in no circumstances would he vote for the candidates of the Chicago Convention or sanction in any way its declarations or proceedings, and who is locally styled a "war horse of Democracy," served a number of terms in Congress, was Minister to China in 1853 under President PIERCE, Minister to Mexico in 1859 under President BUCHANAN, and Governor of Maryland in 1883, resigning the Executive office to become Minister to France in President CLEVELAND'S first Administration.

In his speech at Fredericksburg on Saturday Mr. BRYAN said:

People can have just as good a dollar as they want, because dollars are creatures of law, and you can determine the purchasing power of a dollar when you determine the number of dollars. If you want dollars dear, make them scarce, and they will be dear.

There you are! Fiatism pure and simple! That is the doctrine of the "Greenbacker," or the advocate of irredeemable "paper money" of any kind. If it is sound, what is the use of wasting even 50 cents' worth of silver in your dollar? Make it of paper and let a Populist Congress determine its purchasing power by determining the number of dollars. This is BRYAN'S real doctrine of money, and it shows him to be an arrant Populist of the extreme type so far as that question is concerned.

It is a curious illustration of the vagaries of the human mind that there should be a serious discussion of whether the twentieth century begins with the year 1900 or 1901. A century is a series of 100 years, and there is no more doubt that one ends with its hundredth year and not its ninety-ninth, and the next begins with its first year and not with the last of the preceding hundred, than there is that in measuring a distance by hundreds of miles each hundredth mile belongs to a series which it ends and not one which it begins. The nineteenth century ends with the year 1900 and the twentieth century begins with the year 1901, of course, and to make it a disputed question is ridiculous.

In his so-called reply to the speeches of Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. COCKRAN in Chicago Gov. ALTGELD says:

That we are in distress is not denied in either speech, but there is no suggestion of a remedy. The substance of the whole argument is that we will be better off and suffer less if we keep quiet and that the remedy proposed by the Chicago platform would only make matters worse instead of better.

Well, yes; if we are in distress because we are "held up" by the menaces of a lot of freebooters, it might make matters worse if they had their way, but if we succeed in knocking them down and disarming them, that may of itself be a "remedy." What more do we want except to go about our business?

"Each of our present silver dollars is just as good as a gold dollar for all monetary uses, both at home and abroad, and each of the new silver dollars that would be coined under a free-coinage act would be just as good as each of those we already have, and necessarily just as good as a gold dollar."—Denver Republican.

This statement appears about once a week in the Colorado paper, and is freely copied by other silver papers throughout the country. It is absolutely incorrect as to the present and wild as to the future. If the publisher of The Republican thinks that "each of our present silver dollars is just as good as a gold dollar for all monetary uses abroad," let him try to pay out a silver dollar in London for a four-shilling dinner, or in Paris for 5 francs' worth of linen, or in Berlin for 4 marks' worth of beer.

Mr. BRYAN chose two points in one of his platforms on Saturday on which to appeal to the people of Washington. These people are of two classes. Those of one class live in the District of Columbia. To them Mr. BRYAN offered the bait of "home rule for the District." This is a fair measure of his breadth of view. Washington is the capital of the Nation. It is largely supported by the National Government. It should be managed by the best men who can be found for the purpose. To turn it over to the voters of Washington is to give them what does not belong to them, and what does belong to the Nation. The other class is made up of men in the Government service who vote at their several homes. For these Mr. BRYAN selected the anti-civil-service bait. As the great body of them got their places on the merit system, without the "aid or consent" of politicians, we do not see any great attractiveness in that bait. These men know that there is no "life tenure" in the civil service, and that "equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness" are now secured by law and by the rules. Mr. BRYAN did not show much judgment in especially appealing to one class, who could not vote for him if they would, and to a second who, on this issue, would not vote for him if they could.

One of the most curious complications of the European situation is the outbreak of a war of tariffs between Germany and Russia. While the Czar was responding—in French, and very coolly—to the Emperor's speech at Breslau, the German Ministry was announcing an interpretation of the Caprivi treaty by which the duty on Russian wheat was largely increased, and the Russian Ministers responded with a like announcement as to iron manufactures from Germany. The German operatives are made to pay higher for their food and the Russian farmers are made to pay higher for their tools. Both nations are hurt

PERSONAL.

—Prof. BARRETT WENDELL of Harvard University, writing in The Boston Transcript, says: "From time immemorial it has been the custom of the great English universities—Oxford and Cambridge—to grant honorary degrees. From time to time certain Americans have received them—Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, for example; Mr. MOTLEY, Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Prof. GOODWIN, and, very lately, Mr. BAYARD. These names suggest, quite apart from scholarly consideration, a fine personal quality which instantly appeals to one's taste. Men like these, one feels, can properly maintain any honorary distinction which Oxford or Cambridge may be pleased to confer. One hears of their recognition without any sentiment of surprise or of incongruity." And somewhat in connection with this idea he says later on: "The younger men are earnest, enthusiastic, faithful, and a dozen other things which are admirable. For better or for worse, though, they seem bound to lack the finest traits of their elders who are passing. Irreparable, then, we of Harvard may courageously call the loss of men like LOWELL and GURNEY, like BOWEN and LOVERING, and TORREY. Irreparable, too, we must call the loss of CHILD."

—The Rev. Father THEOBALD W. BUTLER will celebrate at a solemn high mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baronne Street, New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, the golden jubilee of his services in the Society of Jesus. The priest is well and favorably known throughout the South, where he has resided and done many good works ever since he came to this country from Ireland, his native land, nearly fifty years ago. The New-Orleans Times-Democrat says: "Father BUTLER has been the superior of the whole Southern mission and rector of the Colleges of Galveston and Grand Coteau. He built the College of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne and Common Streets; also erected churches in honor of the Sacred Heart in Augusta, Ga., and Galveston, Texas, and left both in good financial condition. Father BUTLER has always shown himself a zealous, noble, and broad-minded priest and gentleman, never shirking his duty in any way and ever faithful to his vows as a Jesuit. The reverend father was at different times professor of various colleges of the South, and can count among his pupils many of its leading lawyers, doctors, and business men."

—President ELIOT of Harvard University has been censured for some public expressions concerning Grand Army posts, but the address which he delivered on the last Memorial Day in the Harvard Memorial Hall, and which is printed in full in The Harvard Graduates' Magazine for September, shows his real appreciation of the American soldier. Concluding he said: "To these heroes of ours, and to all soldiers of like spirit in the civi war, we owe debts which can never be paid except in respect, admiration, and loving remembrance. We owe them the demonstration that out of the horrors of war, as out of pestilences, famines, shipwrecks, conflagrations, and the blastings of the tornado, noble souls can pluck glorious fruits of self-sacrifice and moral sublimity. And, further, we owe them a great uplifting of our country in dignity, strength, and security."

—What is described as "a noteworthy addition" has just been made to the collection of relics in the Carlyle house, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, in the shape of an old red bedstead. When the CARLYLES, in 1834, went to live there, Mrs. CARLYLE, in letters to her friends, grieved that she could not find a proper place for "the bed that I was born in." However, in 1842 a place was found for it, and Mrs. CARLYLE frequently slept in it until 1852. About the year 1870 it was taken down and packed away in the study until 1880, when it was again put up in its old place for the benefit of the sage himself, who was beginning to feel the fatigue of ascending the stairs to his own bedroom on the second floor. Mrs. WARREN (CARLYLE'S housekeeper) became the owner of the bedstead after his death, and now it has once more been restored to the house.

—Dr. EMIL G. HIRSCH, Hebrew; the Rev. FRANK CRANE, A. C. HIRST, H. D. KIMBALL, and J. P. BRUSHINGHAM, Methodists; P. S. HENSON, JONATHAN MYERS, KITTREDGE WHEELER, and J. Q. A. HENRY, Baptists; Dr. FRANK GUNSAULUS and the Rev. D. F. FOX, Congregationalists, and the Rev. T. B. GREGORY, Universalist, are among the many prominent clergymen of Chicago of all denominations who have been aroused, as The Chicago Tribune says, to an appreciation of the necessity of urging their congregations to join in sustaining the National honor. This statement of the Rev. Mr. HENSON has been adopted as the common text by many in their course of action: "The Popocratic Party and its platform are arrayed against the Bible and the Commandments in spite of their leader's attachment to Scriptural phrases."

—The Hon. JAMES J. BELDEN of Syracuse has written letters formally accepting the nomination for Representative in Congress in the Twenty-sixth District extended to him by the McKinley League and the Democratic District Convention. To the notification committee appointed by the latter he says: "Since the conditions which prevailed throughout this district have induced the representatives of your party to invite one who has been a Republican from the foundation of that party to become your candidate for Representative in Congress, without asking him to modify his political views or placing any restraint upon his political action, I feel constrained to put aside my personal wishes, reconsider my determination to refuse further public service, and accept the nomination which your party has given me."

—A lucky resident of Melbourne, while in a second-hand book store there the other day, found among a lot of volumes labeled "fourpence each," a first edition of "Sordello," bearing on its flyleaf the inscription: "To my dear friend, R. H. HORNE, from R. B." HORNE, himself a poet, and once famous as the author of "Orion," was an early friend of the BROWNINGS, but he emigrated to Australia in 1852, and was appointed a Goldfields Commissioner. He remained at the antipodes for several years, and this particular book of his must have been forgotten or mislaid when he was returning to England. He published his correspondence with Mrs. BROWNING in 1877, and also a book descriptive of his colonial career, under the title of "Australian Facts and Prospects."

—Miss PERCEVAL, the last survivor of the twelve children of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, once Prime Minister of England, has just attained her ninety-first year. Notwithstanding her advanced age, Miss PERCEVAL retains her faculties unimpaired, and takes keen interest in religious and philanthropic affairs. Miss PERCEVAL was between six and seven years old when her father was shot by BELLINGHAM while entering the House of Commons, and she has a clear recollection of the tragic circumstance. She lives at Ealing, and the church bells there were rung in honor of her birthday.

NO CRISIS IMMINENT YET

MANY OF THE GERMAN MINISTERS ABSENT FROM DUTY.

A Ministerial Council Held in Austria to Discuss the Situation—The Austrian Policy Less Pro-Russian than Formerly—Many Anti-Turkish Meetings Throughout Germany—The Dynamite Conspiracy Attributed to Police Management.

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BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Before starting for his château at Alt-Aussee, Styria, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, paid a visit to Count von Munster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador to France, who is spending his holidays at his estate in Hanover. Count von Munster will return to Paris on Oct. 5, and it is needless to say that as the result of the visit of Prince Hohenlohe he is fully primed as to the attitude he is expected to observe throughout the sojourn of the Czar at the French capital, which, it is understood, is to keep in the background and watch events.

Prince Hohenlohe will remain in Styria a fortnight, but he has his plans for the conduct of international matters during his absence from Berlin fully mapped out, and everybody concerned is fully instructed in his line of procedure. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now in Baden, but his leave of absence will end on Oct. 12. In view of the absence of the chief Ministers of the Government for the next three weeks, the Foreign Office certainly cannot be very greatly concerned over an immediate crisis in the East. What little diplomatic activity exists now centres in Vienna.

The Hon. Michael Herbert, First Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople, who so efficiently acted as the substitute of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, during the recent absence of the latter in England, is on his way to England on leave of absence. He remained four days in Vienna, leaving there on Friday. While he was staying in the Austrian capital Mr. Herbert had three interviews with Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is very plainly showing his desire to make for himself a historic name as a statesman by taking the initiative in dealing with the Sultan. Only time can decide whether he is a fussy intermeddler or a far-sighted politician. Mr. Herbert, according to reliable advices which have been received here, advised Count Goluchowski to disregard the oft-repeated Turkish menaces of a general massacre of Christians in Turkey. If the powers collectively, or England alone, should send a fleet to Constantinople, Mr. Herbert does not believe that the Sultan possesses the power to effect a general slaughter of Europeans in the Turkish capital city, and he so expressed himself to Count Goluchowski. Mr. Herbert has also been permitted to repeat to the Austrian Foreign Minister his estimate, which he sent to the British Foreign Office, of the forces on land and at sea which would be necessary to keep order at Constantinople in the event that the Sultan should be deposed.

A Ministerial Council.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria presided over a Ministerial Council in Vienna on Friday, at which Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Badeni, Prime Minister; Baron Banffy, Hungarian Premier, and Baron Kalay de Nagy-Kallo, Chief of the Imperial Financial Department, were present. This council is the last that will be held before the Emperor starts his programme, his work beginning with the Galician military manoeuvres and the Hungarian manoeuvres inaugurating the iron gates of the Danube Canal and his visit to Bucharest. Since the council was held the semi-official press of Vienna has continued its attacks upon Lord Salisbury without abatement. The Berlin official circle seems to have gotten an inkling of the change in the Austrian policy, which is less pro-Russian than formerly. Probably a factor influencing Count Goluchowski in deciding upon the change was the declaration made by Baron Banffy at the council that the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament had been fixed to take place in October, and that the new Parliamentary elections would be held in November. These events, he said, must not be accompanied by the reproach that Hungary had been made a tool of the Czar.

The anti-Turkish meetings which have been held in the various populous centres throughout Germany show a rapidly increasing concern in the massacres of Christians in the Sultan's dominions. The Catholic clergy have not as yet taken so active a part in the agitation as the Protestant clergy have, but the Catholic laity are subscribing liberally to the Armenian relief funds, and the Centrist newspapers urge the necessity of dealing with the Sultan promptly, vigorously, and finally. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist Party in the Reichstag, proposes to demand that the Government adopt an unequivocal policy in regard to the Turkish massacres of Christians just as soon as the Reichstag resumes its sittings in November.

Indignation over Turkey.

The Kreuz-Zeitung announces that the Conservatives of Germany are beginning to share the indignation of the people of England at the Sultan's inhuman Government, but do not favor the English demand for the deposition of the Sultan. The best scheme to be followed, the paper thinks, would be the formation of a European commission to control the Sultan and his Ministers, by making the appointment of the latter, as well as the appointment of territorial Governors, subject to the approval of the Ambassadors.

The Reichsbote, a Conservative organ, pours out torrents of wrath at the alleged German apathy in the matter of the slaughter of Christians, but the question is whether or not Germany is apathetic. It is true that the Government suppresses any tendency on the part of the semi-official press toward public excitement against the Porte; yet from every quarter of the empire come signs that the great political parties, the Conservative, Centrist, National Liberal, and Freisinnige are waking up and will make it impossible for the existence of a Government having no distinctive German policy in regard to Turkey to merely say "ditto" to the Russian or Austrian policy.

The Dynamite Plot.

The English so-called dynamite plot is suspected here, where police dodges are possibly better known than in England, as being a trick upon the Czar. The National Zeitung, in an article on the subject, says "the English newspapers have made a tremendous commotion over the affair, their articles being obviously aimed at operating upon the sensibilities of the Czar. The Vossische Zeitung, however, expresses belief that there really is, or was, a Fenian-Anarchist conspiracy, though the paper is not aware how widely divergent Fenianism and Anarchism are. The Vorwaerts, the organ of the Socialists, views the matter naturally as a police plot, and assails Chief Inspector Melville of the Scotland Yard police as the foster father of the Berlin Anarchists. The Neueste Nachrichten and many other newspapers express hope that at last England will rouse herself to energetic action against the Anarchist pestilence which nurses at her bosom and join the Continental Governments in the adoption of measures for its total extinction.

The first International Woman's Congress was opened here Saturday, in the great hall of the Berlin City Buildings, and its sessions will last a week. Six hundred women delegates are present, and two men are in attendance, as representatives of the women of Buda-Pesth. The proceedings yesterday were restricted to mere formalities, and to-day was devoted to a reception of the delegates. The matters of international importance to be discussed are the women's rights question, upon which F. G. French of Washington and Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis will speak, among others. The following days will be devoted to the discussion of questions affecting the protection of children, early education in female schools, employment of women, wages, hours, and kindred subjects.

In the discussion upon the subject of workingwomen's clubs, Mrs. Thomas Kirkbridge of Philadelphia and Mrs. Ormiston Chant of London will speak, and these ladies, with others, will also address the congress upon the fight of women against alcohol, and upon other themes, including women's suffrage and provision for the orphan poor. It is quite plain that the congress will have a big field to traverse. The Socialist Executive Committee has placed upon the agenda book of the congress demands for women's suffrage and equal legal rights for women with men. A meeting of female Socialists has appointed special delegates to the congress. Considerable opposition is expected in the congress against the question of women's rights and the admission of certain delegates. The Executive Committee wants to quash the motions for discussing these questions if possible.

The Czar and Czarina are timed to arrive at Darmstadt on Oct. 10. The Kaiser will not go to Darmstadt to meet them.

The rupture between the editors of the Vorwaerts and Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, continues. Herr Fischer, one of the participants in the quarrel, urges a halt, representing that the display of the Socialist dirty linen in public would only be to play into the enemy's hand, and promises a private settlement of the differences between Herr Liebknecht and the editors.

The Socialists have gained five seats in the Prussian Landtag in the recent elections.

Baron von Ketteler, First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, has sailed for New-York on board the steamer Normannia.

The ex-Empress Frederick, who is now at Friedrichshof, in the Taunus Hills, will start for Balmoral to visit her mother, the Queen, after the departure of the Czar and Czarina.

Lieberecht von Kotze, the Court Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies, who is still a prisoner in the fortress at Glatz, where he is confined for participating in the duel which resulted in the death of Baron von Schrader, has resigned his office as Master of Ceremonies, but the Emperor has permitted him to retain the office of Court Chamberlain and also to hold his military office of Captain in the reserve cavalry.

WORK OF PHILIPPINE REBELS.

They Capture a Monastery at Cavite and Kill the Monks.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Hongkong says that the rebels at Cavite, Philippine Islands, captured the monastery there and massacred the monks, putting them to death with knives. Spanish warships afterward started a bombardment of the rebel position, but the shots fell short and no harm was done to the insurgents.

The dispatch adds that over 100 rebels who had been captured by Spaniards were flung into a small dungeon at Manila. The next morning fifty-four of the prisoners were found dead, they having been suffocated during the night. The Spaniards, with the object of striking terror among the sympathizers of the rebels, make it a practice to execute their prisoners publicly. The men are taken out in batches and shot before the eyes of any one who desires to witness their death.

The dispatch further says that the rebels are making headway in the interior.

GETTING RID OF THE ARMENIANS.

A Scheme to Send Many of Them to This Country.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 20.—The Armenians who made the raid on the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and who were subsequently sent to this city, where they were placed under arrest, have been released. Two of their leaders, however, have been sent to Geneva, and fifteen others have been placed on a steamer bound for Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a letter from Lady Henry Somerset, who, with Miss Frances Willard, went to Marseilles to aid the Armenian refugees in that city. She says that the great desire of the refugees is to go to America, from which country came the educational impulse that opened a larger world to them. She asks The Daily News to collect subscriptions to pay their passage to the United States, the sum necessary being £5 each. She adds that Miss Willard has a plan to find them work upon their arrival which will render them self-supporting.

AN AMERICAN PRISONER FREED

On Condition that He Will Leave Cuba at Once.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered the release of Alfredo Hernandez Huguet, an American citizen, who was arrested two weeks ago. His release is conditional upon his leaving Cuba.

Brenvido Sanchez, a rebel leader, has been captured in Matanzas. He is wounded.

Another Massacre in Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the American Legation in that city has received news from one of the American Consulates that a fresh massacre, in which a large number of Christians were killed, has taken place at Fhin, in the vilayet of Kharpoot.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—A passenger train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, due here at 8:30 o'clock this morning, crashed into a train of flat cars that was being backed upon the main track from a siding two miles from this city. The passenger locomotive was thrown into the ditch and two passenger cars left the track. Fireman William Graham, the only person injured, is in a precarious condition.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 20.—Two sons of William Roeselle, aged twelve and fourteen years, narrowly escaped being drowned in the storm of yesterday. They had gone down the river in a canoe, and were caught by the storm at the mouth of the river. The boat was overturned, and they spent some time in the water before they were picked up by an oysterman.

BUTTE, Mon., Sept. 20.—A conflict of dispatchers' orders resulted in a head-end collision at noon to-day between a mixed train on the Montana Union Road and an incoming passenger from Salt Lake on the Union Pacific, seven miles west of Butte. Nobody was hurt seriously.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 20.—Dr. Gile, the Assistant Superintendent of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury, has severed his connection with that institution, to take the place left vacant by the death of Prof. Frost of Dartmouth Medical College.

ALEXANDER, Me., Sept. 20.—John Sullivan was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her son Harris at Meadows Brook, near Moncton, N. B., several days ago.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20.—The casino of the Scarboro Hotel was struck by lightning last night. A portion of the building was unroofed.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Richmond, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sobralense, (Br.,) Thomas, Manaos Sept. 3, via Barbados, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

A LOT OF DYNAMITE FOUND.

It Had Remained in a Room Two Years Without Discovery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—By mere accident to-day Mrs. A. Bayrel of 18 Sedgwick Court discovered that her house contained enough dynamite to blow up a good part of Chicago. When the discovery became known all the occupants of that and the adjoining houses left their homes, and refused to enter until the stuff was removed by the police.

The story spread that a plot to blow up the North Side had been discovered, and more excitement was caused than has existed since the Haymarket riots ten years ago. The police soon appeared and took charge of the dynamite, carting it off to Inspector Fitzpatrick's office in the City Hall. The explosives, which consisted of eight very large dynamite cartridges all fused together, a large quantity of the same sort loose in a box, and many pounds of giant powder—how many the police will not say—were found in a room occupied two years ago by Joseph Bestman. It is in a building in the rear of Mrs. Bayrel's house, and reached from the latter by a bridge. The strange part of the story is that, although the dynamite and powder have been there for two years, no one discovered their presence until to-day.

Three years ago Joseph Bestman, then a member of the Central Committee of the Cabinetmakers' Union, rented the room of Mrs. Bayrel. He is now about thirty-eight years old, with long, light hair. He spent much time in his room, especially at night, and his landlady could not find out much about him. He did not appear to be employed much during the day, but he paid his rent regularly, and Mrs. Bayrel was not disturbed concerning him. Finally, however, he let the rent slip, and, when he left the house he owed her for six months. He told her he would leave his trunk in security, and added that it contained much valuable stuff.

Not until yesterday, after a lapse of two years, did she attempt to find out what the valuable stuff was. The first thing she discovered on opening the trunk was a round iron ball, which appeared to be hollow. After handling it for a few minutes it suddenly dawned upon her that she held a bomb in her hands. Sick with fright, she ran from the room and told her neighbors. They discovered the other explosives.

The police learned that Bestman is living at Dallas, Texas, and notified the authorities of that place to arrest him. Bestman is a man of good education, and for years he was a leader in labor matters here. He came here from Kansas City, where he lived at one time at 102 East Sixth Street and another time at 572 Troy Street. In this city he lived at 24 Ogden Avenue and 54 West Lake Street. Besides the explosives, the police found in the trunk speeches on labor matters, poems, papers on Anarchy, and a letter-writer by Albert R. Parsons, the Anarchist hanged in 1887. It was written in 1886, and concerned certain meetings the two were arranging. A second letter from Parsons to Bestman was also found, together with the latter's photograph. There were many letters written to Bestman in shorthand and mailed in Germany. All Bestman's books and pamphlets dealt with Anarchy and Nihilism. The Dallas police have not yet responded.

The police learned to-night that Bestman was in Chicago within six months and was seen at Tom Grieff's, the Anarchist headquarters, at 54 West Lake Street. Some of the detectives are trying to connect Bestman and his bombs with the Tynan plot.

STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

He Escapes by Slipping from His Trousers and Steals Another Pair.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—James Ness of Maple Place, Kearny, was awakened by his wife this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, because she heard a noise in the room. He sprang from the bed to confront a burglar. The burglar turned and tried to jump out of a window. Mr. Ness caught him by the ankles as he went through. Mr. Ness hung on for several minutes, and the burglar hung head first from the window.

Meantime Mrs. Ness was at another window screaming for the police. Marshal Kirby heard the cries for police and started toward the house. Before he reached it the burglar unfastened his suspenders and allowed his trousers, by the bottoms of which he was being held, to slip off. He dropped to the ground and ran off. Kirby fired four shots at him, but none of them took effect. An examination of the house showed that the burglar had first entered the children's room and stolen two gold watches. These were found this morning under the window. They had evidently dropped from the burglar's pockets while he was hanging from the window. A pocketbook containing $30 was stolen and not found.

About an hour later the burglar provided himself with a pair of trousers. J. W. Gibson of Tappan Avenue, a couple of blocks away from the Ness house, was awakened by a noise in his house, and was just in time to see a man run from the front door. When he sought his trousers to give chase they were gone. They were the only thing missing except a small sum of money that was in one of the pockets. The trousers stolen from Mr. Gibson were better ones than the ones the thief slipped out of and left in Mr. Ness's keeping.

NOT SO COOL IN TWENTY YEARS.

Down to 51 Degrees Yesterday, the Low Record for Sept. 20.

According to the Weather Bureau experts yesterday was the coolest Sept. 20 in twenty years, the mercury ranging from 51° at 3 A. M. to 59° at noon, and 60° at 9 P. M. Any number of people who walked in the parks where there was no shade or on the sunny side of the street would be willing to bet against these figures, while those whose business or pleasure compelled them to patronize the ferryboats would take the other side of the argument and wager that at times the mercury must have approached the freezing point.

The average temperature of the day was 57°, as against 76° for the corresponding day of last year.

The report that Saturday's storm had done great damage at Coney Island attracted a good-sized crowd to that resort yesterday. The crowd seemed to be badly disappointed because comparatively little damage had been done, and there was nothing new to be seen.

The principal damage was the collapse of the "ice railway." It was demolished as completely as if a regular Western cyclone had struck it. The most remarkable thing about it was that the "Streets of Cairo" structure and other frail buildings surrounding it were unhurt.

Several fences at Brighton Beach were down, and the pavilion was slightly injured. The police estimated that the entire damage would not amount to $2,000.

A catboat occupied by a man named Miller of Norton's Point, and a companion, was capsized during the storm in front of the Brighton Hotel. The men were able to swim ashore.

Died in Her Newport Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Richard Baker of Boston died at her villa here at 9:30 o'clock this morning. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Thomas O. Richardson of Boston. The husband of the deceased was one of the pioneer Newport cottagers, and built a Summer residence here years ago, and after retiring from business in the firm of Weld & Baker, which made millions in the carrying trade, he passed most of his time here. The greenhouses on the Baker place are famous for their rare plants, and a few years ago Mrs. Baker gave charming receptions at her villa, which were attended by distinguished companies. Since the death of her only son, Richard Baker, Jr., a year ago, Mrs. Baker had been in failing health. The body will be taken to Boston for burial Tuesday.

DID POLICEMAN CHOKE HIM

ANDERSON DIED WHILE O'KEEFE HELD HIM DOWN.

Mark on His Neck and Discoloration on His Breast and Shoulder—Ambulance Surgeon Says Death Was Due to Suffocation, but He Is Silent Beyond That—O'Keefe Sent for an Ambulance After He Had Thrown His Prisoner.

A man who was dancing and acting strangely in other ways in front of 565 First Avenue at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night poked Policeman Cornelius O'Keefe of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station in the ribs with an umbrella when the policeman ordered him to move on.

The policeman told him to stop such conduct unless he wanted to be arrested, but the man again thrust the umbrella at O'Keefe, and then slapped his face.

"That's too much," said the policeman, according to the story of a witness, and then he started to take the man to the station house. The man went along quietly until they were at Thirty-fourth Street, into which they turned. According to the policeman, the man then struck him over the head with the umbrella, breaking its point, and then tripped him up.

"I clinched with him," said O'Keefe last night, "and we rolled over two or three times. Although I weigh 190 pounds, it was no easy matter to master him, for he was heavier than myself, but I finally threw my legs across him, and held him down, while Patrolman James Haugh, who had run up, put the bracelets on.

"We had a fierce rough and tumble fight with him, but I did not strike him with my club and did not choke him. While we were holding him down I sent some one for the ambulance."

"Why the ambulance?" he was asked.

Thought Something Had Happened.

"Well, all of a sudden he lay quiet, and I thought perhaps something had happened."

The patrolman told his story in a disconnected way, often stopping to shed tears. He was evidently on the verge of collapse, and questions put to him often had to be repeated before he grasped their import.

The "something" that had happened, as he told, was the death of the man he had arrested. When Dr. Lowry, a young physician answering his first ambulance call, arrived with the Bellevue Hospital ambulance the man seemed lifeless. The doctor injected digitalis to stimulate the heart's action, but it was useless.

He made an examination of the man and reported at the hospital that death was caused by "suffocation." Whether, in his opinion, the suffocation was caused by choking or by a knee in the stomach or by the fumes of liquor he would not say.

The body was taken to the Thirty-fifth Street Station. In the man's clothes were found a crushed whisky flask, whose contents had saturated his clothes; a one-dollar bill and a one-cent piece and a membership card in the Scandia Social Club, 541 First Avenue. The card was made out to J. or G. Anderson. In his hat, a black derby, crushed in the fight, were the initials in gilt "J. A."

The body remained at the station house until 1 A. M., when it was taken to the Morgue. There it remained all day yesterday.

There was a slight cut under the chin. On the left shoulder were two bruises or slight cuts. In one spot on the throat there was a slight discoloration, and across the chest a larger discoloration.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station went to 541 First Avenue, but were unable to find the Scandia Club. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found it next door, at No. 539. The men in the club were asked if one of their members was named Anderson. Yes, they had four by that name, but the description of only one was that of the dead man.

The Body Identified.

In company with the reporter, Charles Braun, one of the club members who knew Anderson well, went to the Morgue.

"It is he," said Braun. "I knew him too well to be mistaken. I am not positive about his first name. It began with J. or I. He was at the club last night, and left only twenty minutes before the time you say he died. When I last saw him he was quiet and not drunk. He was always a quiet man. He worked in Jackson's foundry, foot of Thirty-first Street."

At the club it was said that Anderson, who had joined it only a few days ago, lived with his married daughter, named Strombon, and two sons, at 235 East Twenty-sixth Street. His wife, they said, was dead. At the daughter's house no one could be aroused in the rooms Anderson had occupied. Neither the tenants nor the janitor knew where Anderson's relatives were.

A woman who refused to give her name said last night that she saw the patrolman kneeling on the prostrate man and choking him. Joseph Cohen, who said he lived "around the corner," stated that he saw the whole fight.

"I saw the policeman grasp the man by the throat," he said, "while they were rolling on the sidewalk. I didn't hear the man cry for help. Then the other policeman came up. The policeman first with him struck the man on the arm, but it was because the fellow tried to grab him. I don't think it was a hard blow."

O'Keefe went on duty at midnight last night. Capt. Martens said he did not have sufficient evidence to warrant suspending the patrolman.

"I shall present the matter to Chief Conlin to-morrow," he said, "and ask his advice."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Mme. Lillian Nordica.

—PLAZA—Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis.

—ALBEMARLE—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia.

—HOFFMAN—Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y.

—GRAND—Rear Admiral George Brown, United States Navy.

—HOLLAND—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago.

—GILSEY—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—WALDORF—Lord Sudeley of England, Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, and ex-Congressman R. B. Pierce of Indiana.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana, Mayor Thomas Taggart, ex-Mayor C. S. Denny, and Col. W. R. Holloway of Indianapolis, Clement Studebaker of South Bend, Ind.; ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island; ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—208 East Twelfth Street; Mary Hall; damage, $10.

—10:30 A. M.—211 East Eightieth Street; Samuel Jaffe; damage, $35.

—1:05 P. M.—2,191 Eighth Avenue; Peter Deilbold; damage, $250.

—3 P. M.—114 Delancey Street; A. Kaufman; damage, $500.

—5 P. M.—158 Second Street; Ernest Belany; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The entire plants of the Silver Metal Company and the Seliger Toothill Novelty Company, together with the three-story block of Timothy Donovan and the houses of Patrick Murray and William Grant, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000.

BAPTISTTOWN, N. J., Sept. 20.—John Arnwine's building was destroyed by fire last night. The Post Office safe, which contained all the letters and Government property, was rescued. Loss, $8,000.

MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 20.—The Moncton Sugar Refinery, owned by the Acadia Sugar Combine, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, about $200,000.

BLEW THE SAFE DOOR OFF.

Burglars Tried to Rob a Brooklyn Branch Post Office.

The branch Post Office at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, was visited by safe burglars early yesterday morning. They blew the door of the safe off, and left their tools behind them when frightened away.

Daniel Heffner, Postmaster, lives in a cottage near the office, which is at Voorhees Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Over the office George W. Matthews and his wife live.

Matthews was awakened about 3:30 o'clock by an explosion. He jumped from bed and heard men at work in the office. He opened a window and saw three men leave the building and join another man.

Mrs. Heffner heard his call, and when she learned there were burglars in the building she notified her husband and then called back that he would not go to the building, as he did not have a gun and did not want to take any risk.

The burglars heard this, and, believing they were safe, began to dance and whistle and sing. They remained at least fifteen minutes after they had been discovered, and only left when they heard Mrs. Matthews scream for the police.

When a policeman appeared, and with Mr. Matthews and the Postmaster went into the Post Office, it was found that the safe door had been blown off.

In the room in front of the safe were found a brace, two rods, several chisels, a fuse, a punch, drills, a jimmy, and a box of dynamite. These were taken to the Sheepshead Bay Station. There were three holes in the safe door, showing that the men had taken plenty of time.

The men gained an entrance by breaking the window in the rear of the house. The police are looking for the four men, although no description was obtained of them.

TWO WOMEN, FIVE HUSBANDS.

Catherine Fennelle and Hetta G. King Arrested for Bigamy.

According to testimony given in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, Catherine Fennelle, whom Alderman Joseph Schilling married to Pasquale Corino in the City Hall last Monday, has committed bigamy. She was arraigned for that offense, the complainant against her being her first husband, Rocco Fennelle.

Fennelle said he and the woman were married Feb. 5, 1875, in Italy, but separated when they came to this country, eleven years ago. Mrs. Fennelle-Corino said she did not know her first husband was living, but Fennelle said that only a few months ago she had him arrested for non-support. She was held in $500 bonds for examination Wednesday afternoon.

Corino recently came from the West with $20,000 in gold.

Hetta G. King, accused of bigamy, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. She comes from Rochester. Although only twenty-four years old, she has been married three times, and all her husbands are living and join in prosecuting her. She was arrested at the request of the Chief of Police of Rochester. When the woman was arraigned, affidavits signed by the three husbands were presented. John M. Sipp of 93 Garside Street, Newark, N. J., swore that he was married to the woman in Newark, July 2, 1888, and that she left him a few months later and went to Rochester. John F. Derby of 462 Massachusetts Street, Buffalo, said he married the woman May 8, 1892, and that she deserted him shortly afterward. John Lorscheider of Rochester swore that he married her Nov. 1, 1896; that she left him twice, and went to live with Richard J. Decker, whose address was not given.

The woman refused to make a statement, and was held for the Rochester authorities.

KILLED TO GET REVENGE.

William Oliver Beaten to Death by Martin O'Brien.

William Oliver of 107 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, was assaulted yesterday at the corner of Oak and West Streets, in that city. He died soon after the assault.

Mr. Oliver was employed in the Continental Iron Works, and after dinner went to the office of the works to make a pattern. His wife asked him not to go through West Street, as he had been threatened by several men who live in that vicinity.

On his way from the works to his home Mr. Oliver crossed West Street at Oak Street and met Martin O'Brien, thirty-five years old, of 65 Oak Street. O'Brien struck Oliver several times, knocking him down, and then escaped by jumping on a trolley car.

After Mr. Oliver had been picked up and carried to a store in the vicinity, an ambulance was summoned. When the surgeon arrived, Mr. Oliver was dead.

Mr. Oliver leaves a wife and five children, the oldest being a girl of eighteen years.

It appears that last May while Mr. Oliver was walking through West Street he saw O'Brien assaulting Michael Gynes, a sixty years old. Mr. Oliver took the old man's part, and O'Brien then said the time would come when he would get square with him. The police are looking for O'Brien.

FALSE TEETH EXPLODED.

Dentist, Testing a New Kind, Struck Them with a Hammer.

A set of false teeth started a small fire Saturday in the office of W. Leeds, a dentist, 1,440 Broadway.

Henry F. Richambeau, who makes dentists' supplies, had left a set of teeth with Dr. Leeds for his examination. The teeth were made of a new composition and were said to be strong and durable.

The doctor made a test of the set, and to try their strength, struck them with a hammer. As he did so they exploded with a loud report, and began to burn. The floor and a curtain caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

A patient who was having a cast of his mouth taken thought the building was on fire, and rushed out of the office with the plaster still in his mouth. He was caught, however, before he reached the street.

The doctor said that it was a beautiful set of teeth.

FIRE ENGINE RUNS INTO A CAR.

Hurts the Driver, Scares Passengers, and Is Late at the Fire.

Fire Engine No. 54, hurrying to a fire at 806 and 808 Tenth Avenue, ran into a southbound surface car of the Tenth Avenue line last evening at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

The pole of the engine penetrated the dashboard of the car. Bernard Gallagher of 428 West Fifty-second Street, the driver of the car, was bruised on the left breast. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and went home after his injuries were attended to. The car was filled with passengers, among whom great excitement prevailed for a time. None was hurt, however.

The engine proceeded to the fire, having suffered no injury, but it was too late to be of any service.

An Example to be Emulated.

From The Union Printer and American Craftsman.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES is one of the best Sunday papers published in this country. From a literary standpoint it is ahead of any paper in New-York, and its typographical appearance is good. Some of the others of the New-York Sunday papers might emulate the example of THE TIMES with profit.

A BATTLE WITH THE POLICE.

One Man Instantly Killed and Five Others Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A pitched battle occurred early this morning in the section of the city known as "Little Italy" between a squad of policemen and the inmates of a speak-easy, who were resisting arrest. Although the encounter lasted but fifteen minutes, one man was shot and instantly killed, while five others were more or less seriously wounded. The proprietor of the speak-easy was finally arrested, together with seven combatants, and at a hearing before Magistrate German to-day the participants were held without bail on a charge of murder. The dead man is:

PIAZZA MICHAEL, shot in the head and left lung; instantly killed.

The wounded are:

DONAHUE, ROBERT, a citizen, who took part in the fray, struck in the head with a brick and stabbed in the breast.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a spectator, shot in the hand.

MITCHELL, Policeman, struck in the head by a brick.

SIBERT, Policeman, struck on the head with a brick.

THAYER, Policeman, hand crushed with a brick.

The scene of the affray was a dingy, three-story brick house, 612 Baker Street, which is in the heart of the Italian district. About midnight Special Officers Hahm and Baker, together with Policemen Sibert, Mitchell, Thayer, Wagner, Phillips, and Roney, all attired in citizens clothes, arrived at the Baker Street house with a warrant for the arrest of Michael Rolfa, charging him with selling liquor without a license and on Sunday. The raiders, with a concerted rush, forced the front door from its hinges. Inside were a dozen frenzied men, armed with hatchets, knives, coupling pins, revolvers, and all sorts of weapons.

Just when the firing began, or how, nobody seems to know, but there were about twenty or twenty-five shots exchanged in all. Those of the policemen who were in a side alley found themselves hemmed in at either outlet by crowds of threatening foreigners.

A portion of the inmates had by this time reached the roof, and they began to shoot at the officers in the alley. Bricks were torn from the chimneys and hurled at them. Bullets and bricks flew in all directions, and finally, when the combatants were subdued, Michael Pizza was found dead on the roof. He lay on his back, with the blood gushing from two bullet wounds. It is not known whether he was shot by policemen or by his comrades in mistake.

At the hearing before the Magistrate, it developed that Wolfa, the proprietor of the resort, took no part in the fray, and he was held in $2,200 bail for illegal liquor selling. The others were held without bail, to await the action of the Coroner in the case of Pizza's death. All the prisoners are Italians.

LORD RUSSELL IN NEWPORT.

Arrangements to Make His Stay in the City Pleasant for Him.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Lord Chief Justice Russell, Lady Russell, and Miss Russell are here, guests of Henry White, formerly Secretary of the American Embassy at London, and Mrs. White. They are to remain until Thursday, when they will continue their tour of inspection of the country.

Inasmuch as his lordship and his family have been traveling extensively of late, and are therefore somewhat fatigued, their stay here will be comparatively quiet, but, nevertheless, Mr. and Mrs. White have prepared an attractive plan for their visit. To-morrow Mr. White will receive at his villa Secretary of State Olney, Henry Cabot Lodge, W. Bourke Cockran, and Charles F. McKim of New-York, who will remain as his house company during his lordship's tarry. Monday evening, Mr. White will have a dinner company of twenty distinguished men in honor of his lordship, and for Tuesday afternoon Mrs. White has preparden a garden party, which will be an extensive affair. There have been invited the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Bishops of the State, the Bishop of New-York, members of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, members of the bar, professional men of the State, and distinguished citizens.

Lord Russell will go to Gray Gables Wednesday, accompanied by Secretary Olney, to pay his respects to the President. He will return here Wednesday night, and prepare to leave Newport.

One or two cottagers, including Perry Belmont, have arranged to entertain Lord Russell informally, and several ladies have arranged functions in honor of Lady Russell. Thomas B. Reed and Robert T. Lincoln, formerly Minister to England, were asked to be of Mr. White's house party during Lord Russell's stay, but they were obliged to decline the invitation.

Pitcher Crane's Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Edward N. Crane, who was in his day one of the finest pitchers in the country, ended his life at Congress Hall Saturday night. He had been drinking heavily of late and became despondent. Several times he had threatened to commit suicide, but his friends had bolstered him up and tried to keep him cheerful. When this support failed and he was about to be turned out of the room that he occupied he decided on suicide. An empty bottle of chloral found on the dresser this morning tells the story.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—A.—T. M. Stewart, Carpet Cleaning, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

DIERCKX—McCLELLAN.—In New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Christina L. McClellan to Jules Dierckx.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At York Harbor, Me., Sept. 17, 1896, suddenly, of heart failure, Henry Hill Anderson of this city.

Funeral from Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., this city, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

NOTICE.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 43 West 43d St.

The President has appointed the officers and Executive Committee to represent the association at the funeral of Henry H. Anderson, late Vice President of the association, on Monday, 21st inst. They are requested to meet in the vestibule of Calvary Church at 9:45 A. M.

S. B. BROWNELL, Secretary.

The members of the Williams College Alumni Association are requested to attend the funeral of our former President, Henry H. Anderson, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th Av. and 21st St., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, President.

HAMMANN.—On Sept. 19, Margaretha, beloved wife of Valentine Hammann, aged 70 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 10 Charles St., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Friends respectfully invited to attend. Interment private Wednesday.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, 1896, at his late residence, 49 5th Av., Thomas A. Howell, eldest son of Benjamin H. Howell, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday.

KANE.—On Sept. 19, at his residence, Newport, R. I., after a long illness, Walter Langdon Kane, eldest son of the late Delancey Kane, in his 54th year.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newport, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Interment at Newport.

LEE.—At Bar Harbor, Me., on Sept. 19, after a brief illness, William Lawrence, infant son of William Henry Lawrence and Katharine McLane Lee.

Funeral services and interment at Bar Harbor.

MAYER.—On Sept. 19, 1896, Antoinette Mayer, widow of Gabriel Mayer, in her 81st year.

Funeral from 22 West 72d St., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOLLESON.—At her

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A majority of Wall Street's professional speculators met disappointment in the past week's stock market. It was generally recognized that the smaller traders of the Street had loaded up with marginal holdings in anticipation of a sound-money victory in Maine, and there was concerted action among the room traders of the Stock Exchange to smash quotations as soon as the Maine vote was announced.

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The scheme worked successfully. Raids on the market demoralized quotations, and a host of small investors and speculators were forced or frightened out.

The buccaneer victory was not lasting. Lively bear tactics pursued for three days succeeded in putting down conspicuous stocks an average of 2 or 3 points. Then came healthful rallies prevailing through the rest of the week, and bringing about recoveries to prices averaging even higher than had ruled when the bear raiding began.

The short interest increased rather than diminished during the week, and in some conspicuous quarters it is now plainly unwieldy.

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For the first time in more than a year Russell Sage has become an active factor in the market, and this time on the bull side. There are indications that he has the co-operation of George J. Gould, and of at least two important members of the Standard Oil party. There is significance in this, contrasted with the fact that during the past twelve months hardly any rich man has at any time been willing to take even a slight interest in the stock market's course.

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Not a single new depressing factor of consequence has appeared in the financial or commercial situation.

Upon the other hand, many developments—and some of vast importance—have improved conditions. Chief in this wholesome list (following and largely consequent upon Maine's magnificent vote for honest money) are:

Further gold imports,
Relief for the money market,
American produce rushing abroad,
The natural revival of public confidence.

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Scrutiny of THE TIMES's recapitulary tables published herewith will show that the net changes of the week were generally inconsequential, despite all the raiding performances in the early part of the week. The net changes in the whole stock list were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs..	2	Manhattan	4½
B'klyn Union Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Western Union	2⅝
Laclede Gas			

DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Iowa Central pf	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1	L. E. & West. pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Minn. Iron	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Del., Lack. & West.	6	N. Y., Sus. & West.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅝	Silver bullion ctfs.	1

The net changes in bonds were:

ADVANCED.

Can. Southern 2d	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1	Ohio South. 1st	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	1½	People's Gas, Chicago, con. 6s	2⅜
Han. & St. Jo con.	2	St. P., M. & M. 1st	2
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 6s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1	Va. Mid. gen. 6s	2¾
Kan. & Texas 2d	3½		
Laclede Gas 1st	1¼		
Mobile & Ohio 4s	2		

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1⅜	L., N. A. & C. con.	5
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1⅜	Met. Elevated 1st	1
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d con.	½	N. Y. Sus. & W. ref. 5s	½
Chi. & N. P. 1st	1	Peoria & E. East. 1st	3
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1¼	Rock Island 5s, c	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	2	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	2
Denver & R. G. 4s	1	St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.		Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
Kansas Pac. con.	1½	Tenn. Div.	3½
Kansas & Texas 1st	1⅝	Texas Pacific 1st	1
		W. Md. 1st, Ltn. & Cal.	1½
		Wabash 2d	1¼

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Sept. 21, '95.
Adams Express	143½	143¼	..
Alton & Terre Haute, t. r.	67½	57½	23
American Cotton Oil	15	12	22
American Cotton Oil pf	46	44	72
Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5¼	..
*American Sugar Refineries	115½	†108¼	106⅜
American Sugar Refineries pf	101½	99¼	100¼
American Tobacco	64	58⅜	99½
American Tobacco pf	96	96	..
Atch., T. & San. Fe, all in. pd.	12	11¼	23½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf	17½	16⅜	33⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	14	13	63
*Bay State Gas	17	15⅝	20⅛
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	20½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	80¼	80¼	..
Canada Southern	56½	55⅜	55
Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	23⅝	20½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	88	84⅜	86⅜
Chicago Gas	69⅛	66½	69⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76	68½	74¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127½	120½	120
Chicago & Northwestern	98	97	105
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	60	57	78⅝
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25½	23	45½
Colorado Coal & Iron	¾	¾	6¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	17¾	39
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol.	13	13	23½
Consolidated Gas Company	146½	143	144
Delaware & Hudson	122	120⅝	133½
Delaware, Lack. & West.	152	148⅞	168⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42	40¼	54⅜
Erie	12⅝	12½	..
Erie 1st pf	28½	27½	..
General Electric	28	25¾	39½
Illinois Central	89	89	103
Illinois Steel Company	38	36½	..
Iowa Central	7¼	7	10⅝
Iowa Central pf	26	23	34
Laclede Gas	23	22	28½
Lake Erie & Western	25	24⅝	27¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	66¼	65	77¾
Lake Shore	144¼	143¾	150
Louisville & Nashville	41⅜	39⅛	64¾
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago	2½	2⅛	9⅝
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf	6½	5½	28½
Manhattan Consolidated	86¼	84¼	111⅝
*Metropolitan Traction	93⅛	91¼	101¼
Mexican Central	8½	8½	13¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14	14	25⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	65	65	86
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	40¾	40	69
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	10¼	10	18
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22½	20¼	38⅝
Missouri Pacific	18¾	17	38⅝
*National Lead Company	29	28	39½
*National Lead Company pf	82	82	92
National Linseed Oil	14	14	25
New-Jersey Central	101	98	114
New-York Central	92	91½	103
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	11¼	11¼	..
New-York, Sus. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	13¾
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	22½	20½	35⅝
Norfolk & Western, all in. pd.	9¼	9¼	..
North American	4½	4⅜	6¾
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	12⅝	11½	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	20	18⅜	..
Ontario Mining	11½	11½	..
Ontario & Western	13⅝	12¾	18¼
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	12⅝	12¾	..
Pacific Mail	19⅜	18	33
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	2	6⅜
Peoria & Eastern	4¼	4	9
Phil. & Reading, 3d in. pd.	16¼	14	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	143	141	173½
St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3½	8½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8¾	8	17⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	15	15	..
St. Paul & Omaha	37	36	42¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	118	118	119
Silver bullion certificates	66½	64⅜	67½
Southern Pacific	16⅜	15⅝	24½
Southern Railway	7¾	7	13½
Southern Railway pf	21½	20⅝	40⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	20⅜	43½
Texas Pacific	6½	6⅜	12⅜
Union Pacific, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	15⅜
U. S. Cordage	3½	3½	..
U. S. Cordage pf	7½	6¾	..
U. S. Cordage gtd	15¼	14	..
*United States Leather	7⅞	7⅜	16¾
*United States Leather pf	51⅝	48⅝	86
United States Rubber	18⅝	18⅝	40½
Wabash	5½	5½	9⅝
Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅛	24
Western Union Telegraph	81⅞	79½	93
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	5¾	15¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24¼	24	40¾

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

LONDON LESS CYNICAL.

Two notable instances of what might be called "change of base" are to be found in the last numbers of two of the foremost financial weeklies of London. It has been the habit of the English press to criticise and sneer at American things in general and American securities in particular, and hitherto it has rarely ever missed a chance to discredit American investments in the eyes of British capital. But in The London Statist of Sept. 12 is a paragraph in which occurs the startling admission that there is a really hopeful point to be seen on the American horizon, in the prospect of better markets for American produce, particularly for wheat and cotton. The article says:

"Our August Board of Trade returns show a notable falling off in our wheat supplies from nearly all sources other than American, and an equally notable increase in United States supplies. Our imports for the eight months from Russia have decreased 1,000,000 quarters, from the Argentine they have diminished by more than one-half, from India by two-thirds, and from Australia they have practically ceased. The United States is the only source of supply holding its own, and apparently the future course of prices in Mark Lane depends more on the States than on any other producer."

Again, in The Railway News of the same date, is an article praising the recent action of New-York bankers in coming to the rescue of the Treasury and helping to maintain the gold reserve. After touching on the political worries which are assailing the country, and saying sympathetic words for the intelligent class, the article concludes:

"The business future of the United States will, of course, depend upon the ultimate verdict of the Nation at the polls in November, but meantime the good effects of the action of leading American firms should not be forgotten. They are not a popular class among the more ignorant of their fellow-countrymen, who are now denouncing the bloated capitalist at political meetings; but, with some glaring instances to the contrary, it is not the first time that wealth and influence have been used for the benefit of the Union and its people. In the present case no large expenditure has been necessary, but a display of confidence has had the effect so frequently seen, of inspiring the same sentiment in others."

SOUTHERN CONFIDENCE.

Few cities have closer Wall Street connections than Baltimore. Not only is much wealth centred there, but there are intimate affiliations with New-York in a long line of active enterprises. Reflection of Baltimore financial sentiment, therefore, is valuable, especially as indicating Southern conditions.

For the first time recently Baltimore has become confident of the approach of better times. The financial review of The Daily American says:

"The improved condition of the Federal finances, the heavy exports, smaller imports, and a continued growth of confidence in the triumph of the sound-money party are gradually reviving confidence in all trade circles."

The financial résumé in The Sun, always conservative, says:

"While local trading in cereals has been light, the movement from elevators has been heavy, indicating a continuance of the shipping demand, of which business Baltimore has held its own with its seaboard rivals. In fact, the excess of the foreign movement from here has called forth a protest from New-York, which claims that this city, with some others, has been unduly favored by the railroads in the enlargement of its shipping trade. Local grain merchants deny any such favoritism, and claim that local enterprise alone is responsible for the increased trade. Cotton has also continued firm, and this has encouraged Southern merchants, who were again liberal buyers of all jobbing lines. Dry goods jobbers report a satisfactory trade and bright outlook. There has been some advance in manufactured cotton goods, which has also tended to a freer inspection and the placing of many orders by retailers, who anticipate a further rise. Tightness of money has had a restrictive influence on trade and prevented any broadening of operations. Call rates have been sharp at 6 per cent., with money somewhat difficult to obtain during part of the week. At the close, however, the money market was easier, but the rate was unchanged. Time loans were difficult to negotiate, and the rate for commercial paper had a hardening tendency. Banks still endeavor to accommodate commercial customers at 6 per cent. The continued import of gold is expected to lessen this stringency, and has already done so in some centres, though its influence as yet has only been indirectly felt locally. It seems to be possible for these imports to continue, as the Fall export season will soon be in full blast, and the United States has a large amount of produce to spare for European wants."

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm in the early part of the week, but later eased off slightly. Call loans were made at 3@8 per cent., the average for the week being about 5 per cent. Time money was in good demand at 6 per cent. and commission.

Commercial paper rates were unchanged at 7@9 per cent. for choice names. The market, however, showed a better tendency.

The Bank of England lost £574,614 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 56.30, became 56.14. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 14,575,000f in gold and 2,575,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was easier. The posted rates for sterling were ½c lower at $4.82 for sixty-day bills and unchanged at $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,680,550. The banks now hold $10,454,375 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $800,500, an increase in specie of $1,473,500, an increase in legal tender of $293,500, an increase in deposits of $321,800, and an increase in circulation of $500,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 19,'96.	Sept. 12,'96	Sept. 21,'95.
Loans	$451,889,300	$452,698,800	$517,242,900
Specie	53,435,300	51,961,800	61,970,600
Legal tender	68,513,100	68,219,000	100,089,000
Net deposits	445,976,100	445,654,300	558,464,400
Circulation	19,221,100	18,711,700	13,800,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 19,'96.	Sept. 12,'96	Sept. 21,'95.
Specie	$53,435,300	$51,961,800	$61,970,600
Legal tender	68,513,100	68,219,600	100,089,000
Total reserve	$121,948,400	$120,181,400	$162,059,600
Reserve required	111,494,025	111,413,575	139,616,100
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$10,454,375	$8,767,825	$22,443,500

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$10,454,375	1891	$7,756,750
1895	22,443,500	1890	1,905,200
1894	59,974,975	1889	1,979,400
1893	17,600,950	1888	11,943,725
1892	4,879,575	1887	5,816,725

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¼@66¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅛d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $42,839,644, and the exports for the same period $50,689,548. The net exports, therefore, have been $7,799,904. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $42,280,208; in 1894, $66,208,104, and in 1893, $13,241,865.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 17, 1896	£42,146,413	....
Sept. 19, 1895	42,874,036	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 17, 1896	80,631,113	£40,911,272
Sept. 19, 1895	80,896,494	50,082,202
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 17, 1896	29,568,367	14,784,183
Sept. 19, 1895	34,735,362	14,187,888
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 17, 1896	29,065,000	12,807,000
Sept. 19, 1895	21,326,000	13,181,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 17, 1896	8,528,000	10,400,000
Sept. 19, 1895	8,004,000	11,820,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 17, 1896	2,634,000	6,837,000
Sept. 17, 1895	4,285,000	6,890,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 17, 1896	2,679,333	1,339,667
Sept. 19, 1895	2,846,000	1,423,000
Total last week	£195,252,226	£96,079,122
Week ended Sept. 10	196,603,036	96,342,723
Corresponding week last year	193,562,338	98,992,944

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$6,744,701
Corresponding week 1895	9,775,794
Since Jan. 1, 1896	326,076,335
Corresponding period 1895	380,070,478
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$5,801,363
Corresponding week 1895	6,275,563
Since Jan. 1, 1896	270,193,974
Corresponding period 1895	239,644,017
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$4,975,302
Corresponding week 1895	117,840
Since Jan. 1, 1896	47,462,126
Corresponding period 1895	24,774,893
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$982,261
Corresponding week 1895	2,466,068
Since Jan. 1, 1896	86,787,839
Corresponding period 1895	94,253,706

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Sept. 19	$491,071,826
Balances for week ending Sept. 19	27,822,740
*Exchanges for week ending Sept. 12	430,258,378
*Balances for week ending Sept. 12	26,161,945
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 5	477,538,834
Balances for week ending Sept. 5	28,927,398
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 29	416,580,211
Balances for week ending Aug. 29	27,413,475
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 22	441,280,490
Balances for week ending Aug. 22	29,420,257
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 15	467,665,884
Balances for week ending Aug. 15	29,172,898

*For five days,

ALBANY PRICES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The most important news of the week to people interested in local securities was the announcement that the National Bank of Troy had closed its doors. This bank was helped by the strong banks of Troy in the panic of 1893. A run was made upon the bank yesterday, and the Directors decided, after consulting with the Bank Superintendent, that it had better stop doing business for the present and straighten out its affairs. The bank, it is said, is in better condition to-day than it was in 1893, and, if it were not for the unfortunate rumors that were circulated yesterday, the bank would not have been obliged to close. There was very little harmony among the officers lately, and for this reason the banks of Troy would not come to their relief at this time. The failure is not regarded as a bad one, and in all probability the claims of the depositors, amounting to about $350,000, will be paid in full. The capital of the bank was $200,000, and stock was quoted as offered at 80.

There were few changes in the prices quoted during the week. Commercial Union Telegraph is lower. The asked price for Consolidated Car Heating is 2 per cent. higher.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	178
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	..	..
Albany City 6s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	80	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	120	132½
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	133	134
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	59	59¼
Commerce Insurance Company	..	110
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	104	107
Consolidated Car Heating Company	29	35
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	45	..
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	50	55
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	131	133
*Municipal Gas Co. 1st bonds 6s, 1906	112	114½
National Commercial Bank	350	..
National Exchange Bank	90½	92½
†New-York Air Brake Company	10	12
N. Y. & E. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	..	..
New-York State Bank	220	230
Park Bank	125	130
Rensselaer & Saratoga	170	180
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110	115
Ulster & Delaware 5s	101	101
Union Railway Co. of New-York	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	100	101½
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	100½
Westcott Express Company	15	25
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	205
Manufacturers' National Bank	205	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	165	170
Mutual National Bank	170	180
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	80
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	103½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company stock	126	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	112	113
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	107	110
Troy Railroad Company	86	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	100	105

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—This was the dullest week of the year on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange. The tone of the market was firm, and there was a fair demand for thirty, sixty, and ninety day buyers' options, but no buyers for cash, and no sellers of options. This condition is due to the tight money market, and no change is expected until after October settlements are out of the way. Birmingham Traction lost a fraction on the adverse decision in the matter of bridge tolls, which has been pending in court ever since the municipality bought the bridges and declared them free. The Birmingham Traction Company built an addition to the bridge for its own exclusive use, and was to be reimbursed by an annual allowance on its tolls by the bridge company until the addition was paid for. The bridge company sold out to the city, and the Traction Company is trying to recover the $156,000 which it expended in the construction of the addition, since it no longer has exclusive right over the bridge. The most important event of the week was the appearance of the circular issued to members of the Consolidated Traction underwriting syndicate, notifying them of the failure of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia to sell the preferred stock at par and accrued interest, owing "to the disturbed financial conditions prevailing throughout the country during the past six months," and calling on the members of the syndicate to take stock at par and accrued interest and pay therefor in cash or Drexel & Co. receipts, on or before the 24th inst. This notice is construed as meaning that Drexel & Co. receipts in the hands of persons outside of the syndicate will be redeemed in cash on Oct. 1 next. This movement is expected to revive activity in the traction list. The Allegheny County Light Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company declared their regular quarterly dividends, and the Westinghouse Air Brake dividend will be declared the coming week. Bond market remains stagnant. Money tight at 6 per cent.

Dick Brothers & Co. report Pittsburg prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	16⅞	17¼
Citizens' Traction Company	54½	55½
Pittsburg & Birmingham	14½	15
Pitts., All'y & Manchester	..	38½
Consolidated Traction Company	..	7½
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	22	..
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	..	163

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—The local stock market continues extremely dull. But few sales have taken place during the week, and the list in general offers little or no opportunity for comment. The Providence Gas Company and the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company both announce their usual quarterly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent., payable on Oct. 1. The American Screw Company has also announced its October dividend of $2.50 per share. The local money market is ruling much the same, although there is less disposition on the part of banks to consider outside paper. Commercial paper is quoted at 8 to 10 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 8 per cent.

Messrs. Miller, Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	44½	..	Mechanics'	50	..
Atlantic	32	35½	Nat. Ex.	98	..
Black. Canal	22	24	N. Comme'e.	39½	42½
City	58	61	Old	..	110
Commercial	..	46¾	Providence	750	..
Eagle	52	55	Phenix	..	75
Fifth	..	45	R. Island	..	23
First	110	..	R. Williams.	..	60
Fourth	..	120	Second	..	128
Globe	53	..	Third	..	80
High Street.	60	..	Traders'	..	40
Manufact's	140	142½	Westm'ster	59	65
Merchants'	63	64½	Weybosset	..	43½

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..	Slater 158 ..
Pacific	67	..	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	102½	U. Trust Co.	50	..

RAILROADS.

Bos. & Prov.	240	..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	165	..
Prov. & Wor.	245	..			

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw.	177½	200	Nichol. File.	52½	60
Am. Supply.	..	70	N. & P. W.	..	..
A. & Sims	..	25	pf.	84	94
Gorham Mfg.	..	90	P. & Indianapolis	40	45
Gorham Mfg. pf.	110	113	R. I. Perkins H. S.	..	40
Mosler Safe Co. pf	100	106	R. I. P. H. S. pf.	..	75

INSURANCE.

Equitable	..	52½	Prov. W.	..	52
Merchants'	49½	54			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Prov. Tel.	79½	80½	Nar. Elect.	80½	81½
Paw. Gas	75	82	R. I. Elec. Protect	..	122
Prov. Gas	82	85½			

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & S. S. S.	150	..	R. I. S. D.	70	..

*Ex div.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1⅝ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¾ per cent. The gold movement was quiet, France mostly satisfying the demand from the United States. Silver was weak. There was no buying for India. At the Stock Exchange, gilt-edged securities have declined since the increase in the discount rate of the Bank of England. Consols have advanced ⅜. American railroad securities were quiet and steady. Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Illinois Central each advanced ½, and Denver and Rio Grande common and Missouri, Kansas and Texas each ¼. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern declined 1½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Central Pacific, and Northern Pacific each ½.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Margaret J. Mace, (Maggie Mitchell,) the three-and-one-half-story brick and stone dwelling 226 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 56 by three-story extension by 102.2, at $26,500.

Sales of real estate at auction are scheduled to take place to-day at 111 Broadway as follows:

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 846 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 18.11½ by 110 by 18.8⅜ by 118, two-story and basement frame dwelling, with shop on rear of lot.

By the Sheriff, sale under execution, all the right, title, and interest which Jacob M. Schuyler had on May 12, 1888, in and to 133 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 64 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story stone front dwelling.

By the Sheriff, sale under execution, all the right, title, and interest which Louis W. Kessel had on Feb. 5, 1895, in and to 2,919 and 2,921 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, two two-story frame stores.

No Money to Lend at Present.

From The New-London (Conn.) Day, (Dem.)

Lenders of money just at present are waiting, and they will wait until the result of the November election before risking their money in new ventures or loaning it on any kind of security. They are pretty sure of their money if the keep it, but to let it go and then have Bryan and Sewall take hold of affairs would be such a sure parting forever with their money that they are going to wait until they know who is going to manage affairs for the next four years. Bryan is said to have charmed certain rural portions of New-York, but he has frightened the cities, and that is where the money centres.

It is doubtful, indeed, if he has charmed the farmers sufficiently to deprive them of their senses, and when it comes to election day, they will have emerged from the influence of the spell and have sense enough to go to the polls and vote for sound money and sound prosperity, in preference to wind, though it may be manufactured by a Nebraska orator.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Place Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of five Directors of the third class and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21st, 1896, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 21st day of September, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 22d day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and East River Ferry Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 30 Broad Street, October 1st, 1896, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 17th, 8 P. M., to Oct. 2d, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL MILDRIDGE, Secretary.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A Collection of Gems. Factory Prices.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $3,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:46|Sun sets...5:59|Moon rises.. ..

HIGH WATER SEPT. 21.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:05 A. M.	7:44 A. M.	9:38 A. M.
7:20 P. M.	7:54 P. M.	9:43 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
El Mar	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Fulda	Gibraltar	Sept. 12
Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 10
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Yucatan	Havana	Sept. 17

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 15
Curacao	St. Thomas	Sept. 16
Hudson	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Martello	Hull	Sept. 8
Mozart	St. Lucia	Sept. 14
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 19
Southwark	Antwerp	Sept. 10
Sobralense	Para	Sept. 10

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 20
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 19

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Lahn	Bremen	Sept. 15
Manitoba	Queenstown	Sept. 16
Netherland	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Weimar	Bremen	Sept. 12

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 19
Colorado	Hull	Sept. 11
Normannia	Hamburg	Sept. 17
St. Paul	Southampton	Sept. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 23	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Drinoco	Sept. 24	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alps	Sept. 26	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Sept. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 26	Port Limon	24 State St.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	3 Bowling Gr.
Alps	Sept. 30	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 30	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Oct.	Colon	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct.	1 Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct.	1 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct.	1 N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
St. California	Oct.	2 Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct.	3 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct.	3 London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct.	3 Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct.	3 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct.	3 Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct.	3 La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct.	3 Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct.	3 Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct.	3 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct.	3 Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Oct.	5 Pern'buco	301 Prod.Exc.
Havel	Oct.	6 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct.	7 S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct.	7 Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct.	7 Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct.	8 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct.	10 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct.	10 London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct.	10 Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct.	10 Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct.	10 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct.	13 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct.	14 S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct.	14 Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct.	15 Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct.	16 Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct.	17 Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct.	17 Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct.	17 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct.	17 London	1 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 20.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Sept. 17, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:23 A. M.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) London Sept. 4, via Boulogne 8th, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 17, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Sept. 9, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Sept. 12, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Rippeth, Newcastle Sept. 4, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Sept. 3, via Swansea, with mdse and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Urd, (Norw.,) Hansen, Samarang July 10, via Algiers and Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Nevers & Callahan—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Bark America, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Korreriga 46 ds, with licorice root to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ciudad Condal, for Havana; Cuvier, for Manchester; Lorenzo, for Hull; Patria, for Hamburg.

Ship Stephen for Stockholm.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; small private family; excellent reference. 217 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; best city reference. A. P., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. M. S., 101 East 30th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to help with other work; three years' best city reference. 164 West 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in small private family; city reference. O. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, 406 West 25th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress; other as waitress and chambermaid; have best city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By young woman first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking, baking; capable doing marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; course dinners and entrees; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. B. N., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook, doesn't object to an apartment house; best city reference. Call, Monday, 250 West 33d St., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; understands game, soups, lunches, dinners, puff pastry, all kinds ices, jellies; excellent baker; best references; wages $30 to $35. K. S., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; pastry and baker; best city reference. M. B., Box 898 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS. — By a respectable young woman as excellent cook and laundress; city or country; willing and obliging; good city references. 214 East 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress in small private family; good city reference. 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By woman as a good family cook; best of city reference. M. K., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small French family; three years' city reference. M. B., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 20 East 12th St., first flat.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 217 West 36th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; jellies, creams, ices, soups; first-class city references. 208 West 35th St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress by day or will take work home. 440 East 18th St. Mrs. Nelson.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good plain cook and laundress. 200 East 94th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—First-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in a small private family. 163 West 60th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American lady, speaks German, as companion to lady; willing to go abroad or leave city; best references or any position as housekeeper or charge of an apartment. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress by the day; good cook; good city reference. 219 East 35th St., one flight up.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, housecleaning by a respectable woman; undoubted personal reference. 152 East 39th St., Costello's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a cloakmaker and dressmaker; home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; will remodel, repair, reline, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; go short distance in country. 108 West 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French language rapidly taught by experienced visiting governess; go out with children if necessary; first-class city references. Conversation, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By lady as visiting governess, companion, French, English; music; 25 cents hour; references. 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wants pupils in French, German and music; first-class references. A. B., 230 East 41st St.

GERMAN GOVERNESS.—By a German governess; best city references. T. Thomas, 540 East 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly competent, reliable French nursery governess; take entire charge of children; good management; neat sewer; two years' references. D., 223 West 37th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young German Protestant; well educated; speaks correct Berlin German, but little English; is also good seamstress; can give piano lessons; good reference. T. Renk, 28 East 59th St., confectionery store.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly competent, reliable German as nursery governess; take entire charge of children; good management; neat sewer; first-class references. H. W., 2 East 58th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady, (30 years;) just arrived from France; she is in her family, where the best American references will be found. Alix, 80 Newtown Av., Astoria, L. I.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated; French; takes entire charge of children; excellent references. Barth, 300 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English, for bachelor apartment house; good reference; call Monday. G. L., 78 West 48th St., janitor's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Protestant; in private family under chef; best references given by present employer; disengaged Oct. 15; if required, sooner. Kitchenmaid, care of H. Hilton, Woodlawn Park, Saratoga Springs.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress in an American family; quick sewer; good dressmaker; willing to wait on an old lady; reference first-class. Swedish. Box 317 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; competent dressmaker, seamstress; go by the day or month in private family; good packer; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; middle-aged; seamstress; hairdresser; would like to go Europe; willing and obliging; good packer; best reference. Louise, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place a maid (colored) to go abroad; speaks French; good sailor; has crossed the ocean often; understands her duties thoroughly. 30 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress, or would do plain cooking, in small family; city reference. Call, two days, at 352 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; does ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in American family; five years' reference from late employer. Call, Monday, 621 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, week, or month; sleep home; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner; work by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 244 West 61st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge of infant from birth; excellent references. Call, Monday, Marlborough Hotel, 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Scotchwoman as nurse; understands care of infants; good seamstress; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 Madison Av., corner 43d St.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant Swiss as nurse and seamstress to growing children; speaks French and German; best city references. 154 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse in private family to grown children and do plain sewing; good reference. M. F., 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl, twenty-two years, speaks French and English, and qualified to teach piano to young ladies, in small family as nurse. Louise, Box 172, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent infants' nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl; good at sewing, with best city references. 445 East 83d St., care of Neubauer.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl to take care of children, and assist with other work; willing and obliging. 101 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged German woman as nurse; can do plain sewing. 418 West 41st St., in store.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., former employer's.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thorough, experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; has New-York and Newport testimonials; city or country. S. P., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swiss French from Neuchatel as excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking after McDowell system; permanent place in private American family; city references. I. D., 1,152 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent North German as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork. M. S., 145 East 49th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress to take charge of dining room; understands all kinds of salads; seven years' references. Waitress, 1,152 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. at 47 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can fill butler's place; best references. 213 East 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—By a young woman as competent housemaid and fine sewer or as parlormaid in private family; best city references; wages from $20 to $22. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

LADY WATCH CASE POLISHER; ALSO understands plating and gilding; wants a position. D. C., Box 211 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Remington operator desires position; law office preferred; well educated, experienced. Miss A. H., Peekskill, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of filling any position; also position wanted for beginner. Exceptional, 154 6th Av.

TEACHER.—Young Frenchwoman, teacher in a first-class school, would dispose of two hours daily as teacher or reader, best of references. Miss L. C., Box 20, Oyster Bay, L. I.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—By a young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting; city references. 352 West 12th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; speaks fluent English; understands French cooking, pastry, &c.; strictly temperate and faithful; several years' of sound personal references. Batel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and good valet understanding nursing, massage, and friction; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Caron, 105 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman; thorough indoor servant; willing, obliging; ages 28 and 30; wife first-class cook; excellent references. A. S., 57 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av., store.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman as butler or valet; city or country; or to travel; best city and European references. L. T., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; sober; willing; obliging; aged thirty years; best reference. V. A. G., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—First-class; man and wife; no children; A1 references. H. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. D. M., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. F. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man; best personal references; town or country. Butler, Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede in private family; best of city and personal reference. C. Dalin, 159 East 83d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent young Irishman; tall; neat in his dress and about his work; takes great pains in arranging his table and caring of silver; understands all kinds of salads; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as butler and first-class cook in private family or bachelor's apartments; thoroughly understand all the duties of a gentleman's house; willing and obliging; five years' first-class recommendation from last gentleman. C. H. L., 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By a middle-aged Frenchman; very competent; willing to be useful; understands furnaces; good references. L. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a French-Canadian as butler or butler and valet; has the best of city reference; good home preferred. P. L., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By thorough, first-class English trained servant; good references. 50 East 62d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; pastry, ice cream, &c.; several years' personal references. Tatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I desire position for my coachman, married, no incumbrance, on gentleman's country place; thoroughly understands care of horses, cows, poultry, lawns, drives, and all work in general; has been in my employ for many years; I will cheerfully recommend him to any one desiring his services. Employer, Box 199 Times.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class colored coachman; fully competent and thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; best city reference from present employer. R. T., 222 East 86th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or to do light driving for physician; by Englishman; single; age 28; understands furnaces, and will give first-class reference. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a situation for his coachman and groom, whom he can highly recommend as a superior man; city or country. Apply at my office, 130 East 13th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman who understands business and not afraid of work; city or country; single; age, thirty. Reed, 102 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly experienced; good city driver; no objection to country; written and personal references. J. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; good city driver, for the last ten years; can be highly recommended by last and former employers. J. F., 161 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man of long experience; married; no family; first-class references to certify honesty and sobriety. G. C., 458 4th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By married man; no incumbrance; city reference. Tearle, 503 West 132d St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Married; no family; good references; willing and obliging; city or country. H., 154 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and experienced man. B. T., care of Dr. F. D. Weisse, 46 West 20th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By reliable man; married; age, 38; thorough knowledge of gardening in all branches of the profession; greenhouses, fruit, vegetables, landscape work, and the care and management of a gentleman's place; excellent references. H. O., Box 198 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober, reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—By a very industrious Frenchman to look after house property; also good gardener; best references. B. V., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER—COOK.—By young couple position of any kind; man as good gardener and coachman; wife as good cook or housework; best reference. Huber, 406 East 54th St.

GARDENER.—By married man on private place; good worker; can milk if needed; handy with carpenter tools; good reference. James, care of Bridgman, 37 East 19th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree");

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda*, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca"); at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Justin"); at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania"); at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P.; and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Dominica, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. ‡1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemar, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. ‡1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. ‡5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. ‡10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; on private place; good vegetable grower; also, care of lawn and roads; good city reference. James Smith, Columbia St., West Brighton, S. I.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; good references. J. G., in care of N. Day, Lincoln Boarding Stable, 205 East 38th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or useful man in private family; willing and obliging; good city references. T. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—As second man, or single-handed, by a competent young Englishman; age 24; good city references. Ed. Tinson, 152 East 39th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a man, 35, experienced in garden, farm, lawn, also about full-blooded horses and cattle; wife a first-class buttermaker and laundress; want situation soon; six years' reference from last employer. D. H., Box 214 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful young man; employment of any kind; gentleman's place; city or country; understands inside or outside work; reference. H. T., 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By man, with family, in straitened circumstances and out of home; immediate employment. C. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET—HOUSEKEEPER.—By young married couple; English; no children; for bachelor apartment house; man good valeit, &c.; wife housekeeper; first-class references. K. B., 339 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—For some more gentlemen; understands shooting things. C. R., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife, reliable and capable, would like the care of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family; city or country; best of reference. Lamont, Box 203 Times.

CARE OF HORSES, &c.—By a young Swede; understands care of horses and cows; city or country; willing to do anything; honest and sober; best reference. B. Johnson, 102 East 120th St.

DO YOU NEED MASSAGE BY A PROFESSIONAL MASSEUR at very reasonable terms? If so, write to Henry Iden, 237 West 40th St.; excellent references.

MAN COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple, no children, speaking English, in a private family; city or country; man as cook; dessert; wife as chambermaid and waitress; first-class references. Call, for three days, Cook, 355 New-York Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

PROFESSIONAL MASSAGE OPERATOR, stenographer, and valet; with gentleman or gentlemen; will travel. West 40th St.

TO HELP IN KITCHEN, IN HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; German; Married; wife to help in cooking. F. J., Box 150 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A French lady's maid, having personal reference only. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 44 East 75th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM
Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Oc. 15, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 4½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 17
PARIS.....Oct. 7 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 21

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Se. 28, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM | Friesland, Oct. 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Furnessia.....Sept. 26 | Anchoria.....Oct. 3
Circassia.....Oct

GREATER FLOWER HOSPITAL

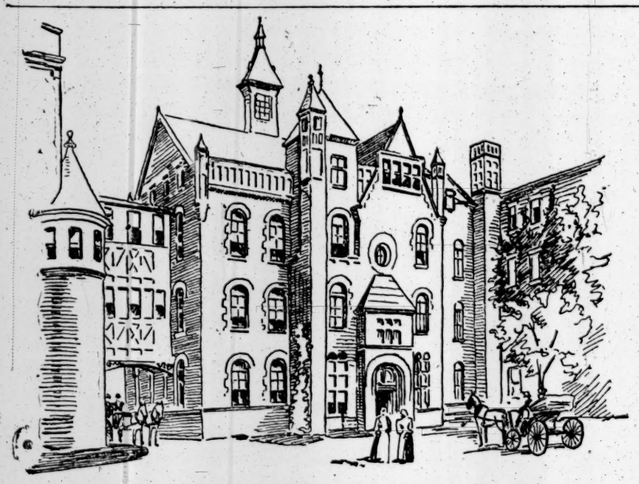
WING BUILT BY WOMEN SOON TO BE OPENED.

Facilities for Medical Work and Clinical Study by Students—Gov. Morton Will Probably Speak at the Ceremony—Many Rooms Commemorative of Relatives and Friends of Those Who Endow Them—The Cost over $100,000.

The new medical wing to the Flower Surgical Hospital, at Sixty-third Street and the East River, erected by the exertions of the Woman's Guild of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, will be opened for use Oct. 1. The opening ceremonies are set for Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Former Gov. Flower, who gave the original building to the college in 1889, and Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the college, will divide the honor of receiving the invited guests. It is expected that Gov. Morton will make an address. Mayor Strong and the heads of the city departments will be invited to attend the ceremony.

"The new wing," said Dr. Helmuth yesterday, "will give to the students of the college the same facilities for clinical instruction in medicine that the Flower Hospital has given for instruction in surgery. No hospital in New-York has more convenient, more commodious, or better furnished rooms than ours, and our wards are superior to any I have seen elsewhere."



Flower Hospital Medical Wing.

Women Collected Most of the Money Paid for Its Construction

An inspection of the new hospital bears out the latter part of Dr. Helmuth's statement. The building is of red brick, four stories in height, of substantial yet airy-looking architecture. The receiving rooms and offices on the first floor serve as an appropriate introduction to the rooms and wards up stairs. They are not fully furnished. The most noticeable features are the cement and mosaic floors, the hardwood finishings, and the absence of any possible lurking place for disease germs.

U stairs the floors are of hard wood, varnished and polished. There are no right-angled corners to catch dirt. Light and ventilation are abundant.

All the furnishing will be of the lightest and most approved hygienic methods. The effect of cheerfulness has not been overlooked by the zealous and philanthropic women who have directed the work, and the wards are supplied with handsome engravings, delicate china, and prettily tinted window shades. In the maternity ward, on the third floor, everything is white, window casings, door jambs, and moldings, and the chairs, settees, and bedsteads are of white enameled iron. The bed springs are of bright steel, and from curving arms at the foot of each bed depends a white iron cradle. Besides the maternity ward there are on the third floor the De Voe room, furnished by Miss H. C. De Voe; the Hallock room, furnished by Miss D. K. Hallock in memory of her mother; the Colby room, furnished by Mrs. C. L. Colby, and the Woman's Guild office and the Children's Ward.

The fourth floor, connected by bells and speaking tubes with every ward and department in the whole hospital, is set aside for the accommodation of the nurses and servants.

The cost of building and furnishing many of the rooms was defrayed by persons who wish to commemorate relatives or friends. Ten rooms occupy the space of the second floor—the Armstrong room, furnished by Mrs. J. F. Crumble and Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, in memory of their mother, Isabella J. S. Armstrong; the Bradley room, in memory of Charlotte L. Bradley, by Mrs. J. G. Cannon; the Dickenson room, by Mrs. Thomas J. Lewis; the Richard room, by Mrs. Adrien Richard; the Schley room, by Mrs. J. Montfort Schley; the Platt room, by Mrs. Isaac S. Platt; the Helmuth room, by Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth; the Weatherbee room, by Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee; the Constable room, by Mr. J. M. Constable, and the Wendt room, by Mrs. Emma B. Wendt, as a big bronze plate testifies, "In loving memory of Ella Elizabeth Wendt, born Nov. 16, 1891; died Oct. 12, 1895."

Perhaps the handsomest wards in the new hospital are the two that divide the first floor with the reception rooms and offices. The Kunhardt Ward for males, furnished at a cost of $12,000 by Mrs. Catherine T. Kunhardt in memory of her husband, is perfect in equipment.

In the basement of the new building are kitchens, laundry, and drying rooms. All are fitted up with the most approved appliances in their line.

Architect William Higginson of 108 Fulton Street designed the building. It cost a little more than $100,000, without the land, and the furnishing, it is estimated, cost half as much more. The land, which has belonged to the New-York Homeopathic College for some years, is valued at $30,000.

The officers of the Woman's Guild are: Honorary President—Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. T. F. Allen, Miss Emily Ogden Butler, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Mrs. P. de Peyster Ricketts, Mrs. Henry R. Kunhardt, and Mrs. Henry J. Newton; Recording Secretary—Mrs. S. F. Wilcox; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. E. Coffin; Treasurer—Mrs. S. Edwina Brown; Executive Committee—Mrs. Elijah T. Sherman, Mrs. J. Montfort Schley, Mrs. St. Clair Smith, Mrs. W. S. Pearsall, Mrs. W. H. Bishop, Mrs. G. W. Dossman, Mrs. C. E. Campbell, Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Fuller.

The officers of the Flower Surgical Hospital are: Consulting Surgeons—William Tod Helmuth, M. D., LL. D.; F. E. Doughty, M. D.; Sidney F. Wilcox, M. D.; Attending Surgeons—William T. Helmuth, Jr., M. D.; William H. Bishop, M. D.; House Surgeons—Joseph Ivimey Dowling, M. D.; Howard Stout Neilson, M. D.; Edward Douglass Ruderow, M. D.; Medical Superintendent—William Tod Helmuth, M. D.; Assistant Superintendent—William H. Bishop, M. D.; Head Nurse—Miss Louise C. Kosters; Matron—Mrs. Anne M. Kennedy.

INDIANA'S DEPUTATION HERE.

Arrives to Present a Silver Service to the Battleship.

Gov. Claude Matthews and a delegation of prominent citizens from Indiana, who are to represent that State in the gift to the battleship Indiana of a silver service, arrrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

In the party, besides the Governor, are his daughter, Miss Matthews, and her friend, Miss Meehan; Mayor Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, ex-Mayor C. S. Denny and wife, J. D. Thompson and daughter, John H. Murphy and wife, Miss Coffin, S. Gordon, W. R. Holloway, Allen R. Holliday, Capt. J. B. Curtis of the Indiana State Artillery, Will J. McKee of the Governor's staff and wife, Col. John H. Holliday, W. H. Boyd, Clem Studebaker of South Bend, George A. Gagg and A. B. McWhinney of Terre Haute, A. H. Brown, United States Navy; J. P. Ross, editor of The Indianapolis Journal, and wife; Charles R. Williams, publisher of The Indianapolis News, and his daughter, Miss Lucy Williams, and Lieut. Charles M. De Frees of Gov. Matthews's staff, who has been in the city since Friday, attending to the preliminary arrangements for the reception of the party.

Ex-President Harrison has promised to join the party to-day. The cost of the silver service to be presented to the Indiana through her officers to-day is $8,000. The moving spirit in the matter of the purchase of the service and its formal presentation is Mr. Charles R. Williams. Gov. Matthews and most of the members of the party spent yesterday in driving about the city.

The delegation will be met this morning by Acting Secretary McAdoo of the United States Navy, and at 10 o'clock will be conducted to the dispatch boat Dolphin, at the Barge Office, and will be conveyed to the Indiana, which is lying at Tompkinsville, S. I. They will be received by Capt. Robley D. Evans, and, after inspecting the ship, the formal presentation of the silver service will occur, at 2 P. M., followed by a banquet and toasts, and after the ceremonies the committee will be taken on a cruise about the bay.

FLEET ORDERED TO COAL QUICKLY.

Will Go to Sea in a Few Days Bound for Hampton Roads.

Sunday was a day of welcome rest to the officers and crews of the white fleet which is at anchor off Tompkinsville. Many of the men had shore leave, and soon after 10 o'clock in the morning the Staten Island ferryboats looked like transports, so numerous were the bluejackets on the decks.

The usual crowd of sightseers visited the vessels during the day.

The fleet is under orders to coal as quickly as possible and put to sea again. It will probably leave here Sept. 25, and, while practicing fleet evolutions, proceed to Hampton Roads. It is due there Oct. 1, and will leave there Oct. 5, returning to Staten Island by Oct. 20.

The battleship Texas, which dropped out of the fleet off Block Island, when it was returning from Fisher's Island to New-York, and went to Newport for her torpedo outfit, will rejoin the fleet at sea.

TALKED OF MURPHY'S IDIOCY.

The Amnesty Association to Increase Its Fund by a Mass Meeting.

The Amnesty Association, at a meeting in Independence Hall, Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon discussed the case of John Murphy, known as Albert George Whitehead, who arrived here Friday, having been released from Portland Prison, England. D. V. Clancy, one of the Reception Committee, told of Murphy's condition, and James Murphy, the brother of the ex-convict, who brought him to this country, gave an account of his experience.

Mr. Clancy reported that the association now has $8,000 in hand for the care of the released political prisoners, and subscriptions are constantly coming in. It is proposed to hold a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden after election, when it is hoped the fund will be increased. The intention is to have Dr. Gallagher, Murphy, and James Egan attend the meeting, if their condition will permit.

Murphy is at his sisters' home, in Jersey City, and yesterday morning he took a short walk with them and his cousin James Murphy. He does not seem to care much for the society of his brother James, who brought him from Ireland.

Dr. Gallagher is said to be improving at Amityville. He is now studying medical works, though his thoughts run to religious subjects a great deal.

Fischer Company Not Implicated.

The name of the Fischer Chemical Importing Company of this city having been mentioned in a cable dispatch from Europe in connection with certain of the Irish dynamiters, the company informs THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it never even heard of the dynamiters mentioned, and has never handled any explosives or their especial ingredients. Richard F. Fischer, President of the company, was Commissioner at the Chicago World's Fair for the German chemical display.

SAYS HE IS A BANKER'S SON.

A. S. Baratto Under Arrest Accused of Being a Swindler.

A. S. Baratto, a young man who claims to be a son of G. B. Baratto, a banker, of 813 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, was held yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court for examination on charges of swindling, preferred by Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., of 60 Wall Street.

The complainants say that the defendant induced them, Sept. 14, to cash a draft for $125, claiming to be a partner of G. B. Baratto, and to possess the right to sign the latter's name to drafts and to collect money due to the banking house. The draft which the complainants cashed was returned as "no good," and then the young man was arrested.

The complainants say they do not believe Baratto is a son of the Philadelphia banker, or that his name is Baratto, but the prisoner says he is the victim of a mistake.

THOUSANDS ASK FOR SEATS

GREAT CROWD WILL ATTEND THE SOUND-MONEY MEETING.

Preparations for the Big Demonstration in Madison Square Garden Almost Completed—Gens. Palmer and Buckner, ex-Gov. Flower and Perhaps Secretary Carlisle, to Speak—Arrangements So that All Who Attend Can Hear.

Preparations for the sound-money mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, when Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the candidates, will speak, were about completed yesterday. Thousands of requests for tickets have been made, and the committees in charge believe that in point of attendance the meeting will be one of the largest of the year.

Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton has sent a telegram to Henry de Forest Baldwin in reply to an invitation to be present. The Secretary said:

"Thanks for kind invitation. I regret I cannot accept. Palmer and Buckner represent honest money, honest Democracy, and mature American statesmanship. I believe in them and their creed.

"J. STERLING MORTON."

Senator Palmer, the Presidential candidate, is expected to reach this city to-night. The precise hour was not known yesterday. Mrs. Palmer will be with him. They will live at the Fifth Avenue Hotel while they are in the city, and at the hotel the time of their arrival was put at about 9 o'clock this evening. Gen. Buckner, the Vice Presidential candidate, is expected to-morrow morning.

Secretary Carlisle, it was said at the rooms of the Reform Club, where the committees in charge of arrangements made headquarters yesterday, will probably not speak at the meeting.

It had been expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would come to this city yesterday, but he did not do so. It was said he would probably come to-day.

The Madison Square Garden will be arranged on a plan altogether different from that of the large meetings when Bryan and Sewall were notified and when Bourke Cockran spoke. The speakers' platform will be at the eastern end of the hall, built out from the screen which has been placed there during the recent concert season. This platform will be triangular. The speakers will stand at the angle which is farthest from the screen, and by this arrangement it is expected a greater number will be able to hear distinctly what is said than was possible under the old arrangement, when the speaking was on a platform on one side of the amphitheatre.

Admission to the Garden will be by ticket. Seats will be placed on three sides of the triangular platform, on the ampitheatre floor, and, as the platform will be something more than forty feet deep, the speakers will be practically surrounded with listeners.

A few names were added to the list of Vice Presidents yesterday. Among those who have boxes reserved for themselves and their friends are ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who is to preside; Perry Belmont, Chief of Police Peter Conlin, Representative Franklin Bartlett, C. G. Wilson, St. Clair McKelway, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland, Simon Sterne, Richard Watson Gilder, Charles R. Miller, Henry L. Nelson, R. U. Johnson, Edward M. Shepard, E. H. Van Ingen, W. J. Curtis, John Fennel, James Loub, Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, John P. Faure, W. L. Turner, Charles J. Edwards, Charles J. Patterson, William Salomon, Col. John R. Fellows, James J. Phelan, and L. J. Callahan.

It was said yesterday that it was possible that another speaker might be added to the list, if it were definitely determined that Secretary Carlisle will not be at the meeting. It was not known who would be the man. Those who are sure to speak are ex-Gov. Flower, Gens. Palmer and Buckner, and Col. John R. Fellows.

WANT NO FREE SILVER.

Meetings of Sound-Money Business Men and Wage Earners.

The noonday mass meeting of the wholesale dry goods men Saturday was addressed by Rear Admiral Meade of the United States Navy. The Rear Admiral said that when he was young he had been as "fresh" as Mr. Bryan is now.

"When Bryan gets more matured," said the speaker, "he will be ashamed of himself for having advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Samuel J. Randall, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Col. J. D. Slocum of New-Jersey, and Mr. E. Y. Bell were the other speakers.

The Eighth Regiment of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, which is enlisted in the cause of honest money, has elected J. M. Layman Colonel. The regiment is composed of companies of 100 members and has its headquarters at 90 University Place. A branch of this organization was established Saturday night at 55 Second Street.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the wholesale fruit and produce trade was held Saturday afternoon at the corner of Reade and Washington Streets. Joseph E. Casson, Chairman, made an address and then the meeting indorsed McKinley and Hobart. Charles H. Treat, Abraham Gruber, John Mandell, and Benjamin F. Hart also made speeches.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League's meeting Saturday was addressed by Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, who was very enthusiastically received.

"If there ever was a fallacy conceived in iniquity and born in sin," said Mayor Warwick, "it is this coinage of silver at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1."

THIRD STATE TICKET CANDIDATES.

No Certainty as to Who Will Be Nominated for Governor.

Those who discussed the probable action of the State Convention of Sound Money Democrats to be held in Brooklyn Thursday said yesterday that the question of the candidates was all "in the air."

Ex-Judge Bradley of Steuben County, John G. Milburn of Erie, and George J. Magee of Schuyler were mentioned as possible candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination. There was no talk of indorsing the ticket nominated at Buffalo.

Perry Belmont said he did not care to discuss Mr. Thacher's candidacy. He said tha it was difficult to see how National and State issues could be separated in this campaign, and that candidates for State, legislative, and National offices must stand or fall according to the position they hold upon them.

Mission Societies Out of Debt.

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church announces, through its General Secretary, the Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, that the debt which hampered that organization has been discharged and that the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1896, finds the books balanced with a small amount to the credit of the society in the treasury.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has announced to the Congregational churches that the debt with which it was burdened at the beginning of the fiscal year, and on account of which the salaries of its officers and missionaries were largely reduced, has been lifted, and that the close of the year finds it without financial obligation.

700 SANG IN THE OPEN AIR.

Frank Damrosch's Classes in One Chorus in Central Park.

Frank Damrosch made an experiment yesterday with the People's Singing Class, of which he is director. He had about 700 of his pupils sing at the concert of the Seventh Regiment Band in Central Park.

It has been a custom since the classes started five years ago to wind up the Summer season with a concert in Carnegie Hall. This was for the purpose of informing the public what had been done in the way of teaching large groups of men and women to sing. Mr. Damrosch has thought for some times of having the classes sing in the open air. If he should have satisfactory results he purposed to hold a series of such concerts in Summer.

Mr. Damrosch has believed that by holding concerts in the park or in some place where large crowds congregate he could attract the attention of many persons who otherwise would never hear of his singing classes and the opportunity he offers for cheap instruction in music.

The fine weather filled the park with men, women, and children. Thousands gathered around the band stand in the Mall, having come apparently for the express purpose of hearing the music. Nearly every passer-by stopped for a short time to see and hear what was going on. This was not in every case an easy job, for lines of park police were on hand to keep folks moving on when the broad walk became blocked. The result was that late-comers got no more music than could be caught as they crowded by the stand.

The principal part of the programme was rendered by the band alone. The singers were arranged in a semi-circle around the stand, with Mr. Damrosch mounted on a table, on which were placed two champagne boxes to make his seat high enough. They waited patiently till "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Carnival Romain," and "The Kaiser" March had been played by the band, when their turn came with Wagner's "Hymn of Thanks," which was well sung by the entire chorus and encored enthusiastically. There was great disappointment when the police called out that that would be the end of the singing for the day, and set about ordering the crowd to "move on."

DRUMMERS WANT $150,000.

Expect to Get It, Too, at a Big Fair in the Garden.

The Mecca of commercial travelers from Dec. 15 to Dec. 28 will be Madison Square Garden, where will be held the big Commercial Travelers' Fair. It will be the first exhibition of its kind given during the year in this city, and the drummers say it will surpass any similar exhibition ever given.

The men of samples and good stories hope to raise $150,000 by their fair, the profits of which they expect will be sufficient to pay for completing the Commercial Travelers' Home, now being built on a hill overlooking Binghamton, N. Y. The first story of the building has been raised, and mutely appeals for the funds necessary to complete it. The home, when finished, will harbor indigent commercial travelers and their wives and children. The grounds and $15,000 in cash were given by citizens of Binghamton. There has already been expended on the grounds more than $30,000. Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, President of the home, was in this city yesterday, to see that the fair boom was launched with a vigorous push.

"It looks now," he said, "as if the fair would net us the entire $150,000 needed. Season tickets, at $2 each, will be called for in blocks by thousands of the 500,000 commercial members in this country. The first season ticket was taken by the Hoffman House, for $100; the second was taken to-day; at the same price, by John H. Fife of the Metropolitan Hotel. R. G. Dun & Co. headed the subscription list for $500."

Headquarters for a large staff have already been engaged by the managers of the fair on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden. An honorary committee of 1,000 has been named. Its President is Chauncey M. Depew. The list of Vice Presidents and members is a notable array of names.

Among the novel attractions at the fair will be the Imperial Boys' Military Band, from Hungary; an exhibition by the New-York Society of Keramic Art, and a giant candy booth, in charge of the confectionery trade of the country.

NEW BUILDING IN BROADWAY.

It Will Be at Thirty-seventh Street for Stores and Offices.

Work on a new business building on the vacant lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street will begin Nov. 1.

The new structure is not to be a sky-scraper. Its beauty of architecture will be such as to make up for all the deficiency in height. It is to be two stories.

The property is owned by Mrs. William J. Fitz Gerald, who lives abroad. The building will be erected for her by Col. S. V. R. Cruger and H. W. McVickar, her agents in this country. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on Broadway and will run back 200 feet on Thirty-seventh Street. In the Broadway front will be four single stores, and one big double store on the corner. In the Thirty-seventh Street side will be five stores. The entrance to the upper floor will be from Thirty-seventh Street. The second floor will be divided into business offices.

Messrs. Hoppin & Koen, the architects of the proposed building, have designed it to be as much on the classic style as business requirements will permit. The entire fronts will be of cream-white brick and terra cotta. The building will be finished next March.

ALMOST COLLISION IN FOG.

Wilson Liner Rialto and Passenger Ship Dodged Each Other.

The Wilson Line steamship Rialto, from Newcastle, which arrived yesterday afternoon, had a narrow escape from collision during a heavy fog early in the morning with a steamship supposed to be one of Saturday's outgoing transatlantic fleet.

The Rialto ran into a fog Saturday night which became so dense that at 1 o'clock yesterday morning it was impossible to see across the bridge. Capt. Rippeth ordered the engines stopped, and the fog signals were kept blowing. Answering signals indicated the near presence of other fog-bound craft.

The fog lifted very suddenly, and as the Rialto was getting under way, a steamer's mast headlight appeared dead ahead. Both vessels immediately put their helms hard aport and passed clear.

Capt. Rippeth said that he could not make out the vessel's name, but he thought she was one of the passenger boats that left New-York Saturday. Her engines were stopped as she passed.

The fog lasted about two hours.

Lambs Buy a New Home.

The Lambs, who for twenty years have been moving from place to place, have at last purchased a house which is to be their permanent abode. The building is 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. Five members have been appointed as a Building Committee. They are Thomas B. Clarke, Stanford White, John Gilsey, E. Clifford Potter, and Nelson Wheatcroft.

Boys Fall from a Window.

John Foley and Melville Bouks, each three years old, live at 244 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. They were playing on the third floor yesterday afternoon and fell out of the window. The Foley child's left thigh was broken, and he was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. The other child was not injured.

FLESCH ACCUSES HIS SON

STATEMENT TO CAPT. HAUGHEY AND A DETECTIVE.

Awakened by the Shock of Bullets Fired at Him as He Lay in Bed—Grappled with a Man Who Proved to be William—Admitted "Family Trouble," but Would Not Explain What It Was—Magistrate Simms Defers the Son's Hearing.

Police Captain Haughey said last night that Arnold Flesch told him in the presence of Detective Meehan in Harlem Hospital that his son shot him.

Mr. Flesch, the Captain said, was awakened by the noise of the shots and felt the pain of the bullets. He grappled with a man, who proved to be his son, and took the revolver out of his hand. Patrolman Schofield, who entered the room with Patrolman Lavender and Night Clerk Russell after the alarm had been sounded, comes forward and says that the revolver was not found on the floor, in a pool of blood, as has been stated, but that he took it out of Arnold Flesch's hand. The old gentleman, Schofield says, held it by the barrel in an awkward manner, as if he were afraid of it and unused to handling such a weapon.

Schofield has been confined to his home by illness since Thursday morning and did not make his report to Capt. Haughey until yesterday, but the interview by Haughey and Meehan with Flesch at the hospital was held before they heard Schofield's statement.

"Mr. Flesch sent for me again and begged to be allowed to see his son," said Capt. Haughey. "I told him I would see what could be done, but that I did not believe Magistrate Simms would permit the meeting. I then asked him point blank, 'Did you shoot yourself, Mr. Flesch, or how did it happen?'

"'That would be ridiculous,' he replied. 'How could I shoot myself in the side from backward, as my worst wound shows me to have been shot?'

"'How did it happen? Tell me, because we will find out any way, and may as well have your correct statement.'

"'I was dazed by the noise and pain,' replied Mr. Flesch, 'but was wide awake when I jumped out of bed and wrested the pistol out of Willie's hand.' Then he added: 'But Willie is a good boy, Captain, Willie is a good boy.'"

An effort may be made to prove the son insane or an imbecile. One of the under keepers started the story that the boy was only half-witted, and that he constantly uttered low, gutteral, idiotic laughs. This statement does not agree with the cool, calm, self-contained demeanor of William B. Flesch when he was submitted to a searching cross-examination by Capt. Haughey, in the presence of a dozen witnesses, at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station the morning of the shooting.

The motive of the shooting is unexplained. "Family trouble, of course," said the Captain. "Mr. Flesch admitted that."

Young Flesch kept his hands over his face, to prevent snap photographs, when he was taken out of his cell yesterday. An officer of the court had to pull the young man's hands down when he stood before Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court, so that Patrolman Lavender might identify him. Benjamin Levinson, a lawyer, appeared for the prisoner. Joseph Loth, the rich uncle of the young man, was present.

Capt. Haughey presented a report from Dr. Howell, house physician of Harlem Hospital, which certified that the wounded man was doing well and would probably recover, but that he was not yet out of danger.

Attorney Levinson stated to Magistrate Simms that he was prepared to offer any reasonable bail for the release of the accused.

"Under the circumstances I could not think of accepting bail," said Magistrate Simms.

"Would it not be possible for me to get an order permiting the son to see his father?" asked Attorney Levinson.

"No; I do not think they ought to be brought together," said the Magistrate. The prisoner was remanded until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Two young men acquaintances called on William Flesch. Linda, a former servant, called on the father. The police examined her without learning anything.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

National Convention Meets Next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union will take place at the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden on Tuesday and Wednesday. The union has a membership of about 50,000.

The headquarters for delegates will be at the Hoffman House. The delegates, some of whom are already in the city, will assemble to-morrow morning, and headed by the juvenile band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, will march from their headquarters to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 9:30 A. M.

An informal reception will be given in honor of the delegates at the Catholic Club, and on Wednesday evening a public meeting under the auspices of the New-York Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies will be held at the Grand Central Palace at 8 P. M. Archbishop Corrigan will preside, and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Won Money and Diamonds at Stuss.

Mrs. Lillie Elmourne of 230 East Twenty-first Street appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against Morris Schnerin, twenty-two years old, of 98 Fourth Avenue, whom she accused of grand larceny in having retained a number of articles of jewelry, valued at $300, which her husband, William, had given him as security for money loaned in a game of stuss, a Russian game somewhat similar to faro.

Schnerin told Magistrate Flammer that he and Elmourne played stuss in Elmourne's home Saturday night, and that during the game Elmourne borrowed $127.50 from him, and gave him as security a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond ring, and breastpin belonging to Mrs. Elmourne, and an Elks' badge belonging to himself. Schnerin said he won all the money, including the $127.50 which he had advanced to Elmourne, and then Elmourne declared he had cheated and demanded the return of the jewelry. When he refused to give the jewels to Elmourne a policeman was called in and he was arrested.

Magistrate Flammer said it was no case for him to decide, and unless the two settled their differences without his intervention he would hold all of them as common gamblers, and dismissed the case.

Bicycle Rider's Skull Fractured.

William Slater, twenty-four years old, of 26 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, went to Englewood, N. J., yesterday on his bicycle. He was returning through Guttenberg last night, and while riding along the Shady Side Road the wheel struck a stone. He was thrown over the handlebars and struck on his head, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Bender's Hotel, where Dr. Justin attended him, after which he was sent to his home in a coach.

How do we know our $2.50 shoe is as good as any at $3; that few at $3 are as good?

We bought the representative $3 shoes now on the market; compared them with ours, side by side, leather with leather, work with work; that's how we know it.

Reduced from $3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REFUSES TO INDORSE BRYAN.

Central Labor Union Not in Politics—Wants Schools in Armories.

Another effort was made to draw the Central Labor Union into politics yesterday and to commit it to the support of Bryan. A letter was received from the Whitestone Association of Marble Cutters, asking the Central Labor Union to indorse Bryan, and inclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the association indorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform, and repudiating T. V. Powderly for assocating with the "labor crusher, Mark Hanna."

An animated discussion followed, in which Delegate Armstrong of the electrical workers protested against introducing political discussions at the meetings of the Central Labor Union, and attempts to commit it now to one party and then to another. "If Mr. Hanna, a 'labor crusher,' was affiliated with the Republican Party," he said, "what should be said of Senator Jones, who had sent ballots to be printed in Alexandria, Va., where printers were paid only $8 a week, instead of having them printed in Washington, where printers got $18 a week?"

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the constitution of the Central Labor Union forbids the discussion of politics. He said he was himself a Democrat, but did not think that political discussion would help the union, in which there were Republicans and Democrats. It would engender animosity and would not benefit trades unionism.

The letter and resolutions were placed on file, and a committee was appointed to receive similar communications and report whether they were proper to be discussed by the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Meisel of the bartenders wanted to have the city use the armories as schools for the children who were excluded from the public schools for want of room.

Then Delegate McDermott of the plasterers complained that only rich men's daughters could get into the Normal College. He was corrected by Philip Kelly, who said that 90 per cent. of the pupils in the Normal College were daughters of workingmen.

The meeting directed the Secretary to write to the Board of Education and suggest that the armories be used as schools for children who could not get into the public schools.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"There goes a man who will run greater risks to get his name into print than any one else I know of," remarked a lounger in the Waldorf as a loudly dressed frequenter of the race tracks passed out of the café.

"Is he a bridge jumper?" queried his companion.

"Hardly so bad as that. But I knew him to bet $5,000 to win $200 at the race track a short time ago. He won his bet, and the first thing he did was to hunt up all the newspaper reporters he knew and tell them of his wager. Next morning he had all the newspapers brought him at the breakfast table, and when he found that several of them had mentioned the fact he was as proud a man as ever had a meal at Delmonico's. His evidences of gratification were manifest to all who saw him. 'George must have made a plunge bet yesterday, and the papers must have noticed it,' remarked a bookmaker who sat at a table near me. 'Yes, $5,000 to $200,' said his companion. 'An old game of his,' said the bookmaker, 'and he'd rather have lost the $5,000 than to have failed of having his bet recorded in print. If you go near him he will want to buy wine, he's so satisfied with himself.'"

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It was with considerable interest that a hundred or more people watched the performances of two women at Manhattan Beach Saturday afternoon. All had left the grand stand at the cycle track for the better protection that the overhanging roof at the railroad station offered from the storm. When the storm was at its worst and the hailstones were snapping about like a lot of toy torpedoes, these women rushed out into the thickest of the downpour, scraped frantically at the wet boards on which the pellets were dancing, and came back to find their choice places under shelter occupied by others. But each was happy. They were eating the hailstones they had gathered as if they were the choicest of caramels. The reason for the sudden desire for a lunch of hailstones appeared later, when one said to her escort: "I reckon Km even with May now. She has always been boasting about her experience in Kansas, where hailstones that were so big that she could eat them fell during a storm at her brother's farm. It's much more of an experience to have eaten hailstones that fell in a Manhattan Beach storm than to eat them in Kansas, where hailstorms are common. And you can prove that I did it, can't you?"

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Sunday's pleasant cycling weather brought out some queer costumes. Perhaps the most weird was that worn by a fat youth with a tan-colored suit, golf stockings of a Scotch plaid, and one of the gaudy green and red Ascot ties with a huge puff. He rode across Brooklyn Bridge in the cars, and passengers who were favored with a sight of him could not help smiling because his costume was completed with an Alpine hat, a pair of high white canvas shoes of prodigious size and marvelous spotlessness, and gloves of sang du boeuf red. There was not a spot to show that he had been cycling, but every evidence that he was out on dress parade. The betting was 10 to 1 that all he knew of cycling was confined to what he saw of other people riding them, with what other information he may have gleaned from an inspection of shop windows where wheels are sold.

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A paragraph was published in this column recently about a man who found an unstamped letter which he stamped and mailed to its address. A reader writes that in the St. Louis Post Office there used to be a fund sufficiently large to furnish stamps for all letters inadvertently mailed without postage. To all such letters a paster was attached requesting the receiver to remit the amount of the postage for the benefit of the fund. The name of the philanthropist who established the fund was a secret.

Claims Indiana and Illinois.

Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He was a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention on the free-silver platform. "I believe," he said yesterday, "that Bryan will carry Indiana and Illinois by good majorities. He may carry Ohio."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Another reason why you artistic folk should buy your draperies here: Our upholstery and decorative departments are hard by the drapery room, and the resources of the three are so carefully studied in relation to each other that they give opportunities for all sorts of delightful harmonies.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, from Havre, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Allan, Bosserond d'Anglade, French Consul at New-Orleans; Mr. Charpentier, French Consul at New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Harper, Arthur Lang, M. de Lalande, French Consul at San Francisco, and Mme. Lalande; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morgan, George I. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Paxton, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Savidge, Mr. Seton, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams.

—William Stetson, known as "Bill the Brute," who was arrested for complicity with James Dalton in robbing Henry Hildebrandt of $2,000 on Sept. 9, was discharged from custody yesterday by Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court. Detective Peter J. Christie of Newark, N. J., testified that on the day Mr. Hildebrandt was robbed Stetson was in the Newark jail, having been arrested at the Waverley Fair grounds as a suspicious character, so that he could not have had anything to do with Dalton in robbing Mr. Hildebrandt.

—George H. Peck, a traveling salesman for Joseph H. Seed of 21 Centre Street, was accused by his employer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday of stealing a sample case and samples worth $2, while on a business trip in the West. Peck said he was sunstruck in Columbus, Ohio, and pawned the case of samples to obtain money to pay his fare home, and Magistrate Wentworth discharged him.

—Mrs. Salvator Spino, who was arrested for complicity with her husband in the stabbing of Barnio Commurone of 301 Monroe Street Friday evening, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to await the result of Commurone's injuries. Commurone, who is in Gouverneur Hospital, is in a precarious condition. Spino has not been captured.

—Ah Sam, a Chinaman of 17 Mott Street, was caught in the act of writing a policy slip at 18 Mott Street yesterday afternoon and was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Quong Yick Nam will be the principal witness against Ah Sam when the latter is arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

—The New-York Retail Grocers' Union will meet to-night at Grocers' Hall, 138 East Fifty-seventh Street, and will discuss the question, "Gold or Silver?" Arrangements will also be made for the Food Show, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace during October.

—Nicola Bizilla of Fifteenth Avenue and White Plains Road, who was arrested on Saturday for assaulting Tillie Beatrice of 226 Keppler Street, near King's Bridge, was held in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for trial.

—The police arrested thirty persons yesterday for violation of the liquor tax law.

Brooklyn.

—Trolley Car 732 of the Nassau line was in collision with a wagon at Rogers Avenue and Lefferts Street yesterday morning. The driver of the wagon, John Walter, was thrown to the street, but was not injured. The horse, valued at $100, was killed.

—The dedication exercises of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, on Eighty-third Street and Second Avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. The building was begun last April.

—John C. Fries, sixty-one years old, who lived with his son at 282 State Street, committed suicide Saturday night by taking poison. He had been ill for a year.

—Elsie Haller, twenty-five years old, died at 428 Hamburg Avenue Friday. Coroner Nason ascertained that she had